

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor
Entered at the Postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second
class mail matter, under Act of March, 1879.
Published Every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XXI.

Five Cents Per Copy

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 17, 1920

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year

No. 51.

Our Threefold Aim: To Give
the news of Berea and vicinity;
to record the happenings of
Berea College; to be of interest
to all the Mountain People.

The Republican Nominations

Our American way of electing a Chief Magistrate is very expensive. It takes time and money and nerve strain. On the other hand it ought to furnish some education to the people from the discussion of great questions and it certainly affords some amusement like the horse races and base ball games!

The Republicans have nominated good if not really great men, but on a platform which the Democrats can easily surpass. We hope the coming campaign will be marked by calm debate and constructive discussion. Both parties seem more anxious to capture the offices than to carry out any program for the public good.

Attention---Alumnus!

The Alumni section of the Citizen begins with this issue. On another page is an introductory article by the Alumni Editor calling the attention of the Alumni Association to the need of a more intimate acquaintance with each other and a closer relationship with our Alma Mater, Berea College. Many of the Alumni have felt for some time that there was great need of a medium for the exchange of greetings and the circulation of information regarding the activities and experiences of Berea graduates in all parts of the world. It is to be desired that each alumnus will take an interest in the graduate section, and contribute from time to time from his storehouse of knowledge and experience.—M. E. V.

The Summer School

Before we caught our breath after the excitement of Commencement the Summer School has begun its course. The attendance the last two years is much larger than ever before although still below what it ought to be. These beautiful buildings and grounds ought to be crowded with students all through the summer.

The Summer School Faculty is larger than ever before and the courses offered more varied. In fact, the Summer School is a regular term of Berea College, offering about all the work that is offered in the fall, winter or spring and quite a number of special summer studies besides. Summer courses of special interest this year are Educational Psychology, School Administration, Public Speaking, The Modern Novel, Primary Methods, Community Organization, Games for the Playground and Schoolroom, and School Gardening.

Berea's New President

Professor Hutchins has been quite active in his few days in Berea and already has many acquaintances and hosts of friends.

We shall not realize unless we stop to think that the position of President of Berea College is one of toil and responsibility rather than of any distinction or "glory." This will be particularly the case with President Hutchins because the Trustees by raising salaries and appropriation of other money which the Institution does not possess has made it necessary for him to raise a great deal of money from the very start. President Frost has been one of the great money raisers of the country but he began with smaller amounts and gradually came to his full power.

The position of head of a missionary institution like Berea was so briefly and well stated in President Frost's address of welcome, that we reproduce the words here.

"A man engaged in institutional work will find one of his greatest achievements in the discovery of a successor. We are bringing into Berea's service today a man already loved and recognized in two fields, but who has his life work still in him. Hutchins was the boy preacher who took a forlorn hope of a church in Brooklyn and built it up to commanding power, and then went to Oberlin to train teachers and missionaries, and to win the love of that great body of college students.

"William J. Hutchins, you are welcome to the best place among us in Berea. Many will speak this welcome and pledge their service. The service that I can promise is trifter than that of most, but I think that I bring you more of love and sympathy and prayer than any other.

"And I speak for those that are voiceless. The trees and the mountains welcome you, as they have welcomed all your predecessors. The far absent donors welcome you as the new agent for an old enterprise. And the silent dead welcome you,—they who have left us the supreme inheritance of a life devotion.

"You are too wise and serious to look upon this position as anything other than a charge, a high commission, a momentous trust. The leader in a practical religious establishment like Berea sometimes

appears as a figure-head, but really he is the man who sits up at night to study the course, and works below decks to supply the power. We realize that you are a man who can do these things.

"The first task of a Christian leader is that of a statesman, to see the real and changing needs of the people. But if he is to be a Christian leader he must kindly and keep alive in his fellow-workers the altruistic motives. This is a task that has never been successfully performed in any institution for many generations.

"A third responsibility is that of the business administrator who shall protect these properties and make Berea's resources accomplish maximum results.

"And then with these statesman's plans and your spiritualized working force, and your sound financial management, you can go forth as an evangelist to enlist donors to give their money, and students to give their time, and Berea shall truly hasten the coming of God's kingdom on earth.

"You are the chief trustee for all who are absent, voiceless and unseen, but who have an interest in Berea. Think of them and you will hear their directions. (What are the things that God wishes to have done in these mountains? You have come to be the doer of them.)"

Republican Nominees
for President Vice President

WARREN G. HARDING

CALVIN COOLIDGE

HARDING AND COOLIDGE ARE
THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES

Naming of Ticket Closes Five Days of Strenuous Political Battling at the Party Convention in the Coliseum at Chicago.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

For President—Warren G. Harding of Ohio.
For Vice President—Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts.

Convention Hall, Chicago.—The nomination for president was made on the tenth ballot. The vote of that ballot for the men who led the leading candidates was: Harding, 647½; Wood, 157½; Lowden, 12; Johnson, 80-45.

After it is all over, that is the news it took five strenuous days to produce. That is all that the great mass of the public will remember. But for those who had a part in the contest it will be an experience to be remembered for a lifetime, and the convention of 1920 will go down in the history of the Republican party as one of the hardest waged battles of the party's existence. It was a battle of which the audience saw but little that was spectacular, a show that did not measure up to the expectations of the thousands who had begged and fought for and purchased tickets, and who had jammed themselves into the great building session after session, sweltering and roasting, and always anticipating something worth while.

The public did not see the real fight, as they were not admitted to the council rooms where the differences of contesting candidates were ironed out, or where the varying opinions of different factions were being reconciled so that a platform that would fit all elements might be produced. The unusual conditions of the times had produced a wide range of ideas. Men differed radically on important points upon which the party must go to the public as a unit if it is to have a chance of being successful in November, and it was not an easy task to find the common ground upon which all were willing to stand. Every day of the five brought its threat of a bolt on the part of some faction, and these threats brought adjustment after adjustment, after sessions lasting from but a few minutes to an hour or so, in order that new conferences might be held and new efforts might be made to satisfy opposing elements.

League of Nations Fight.

It was the League of Nations plank that proved the greatest stumbling block. The irreconcilables of the senate, led by Senator Johnson, would not listen to anything that savored of an endorsement of the League of Nations, with or without reservations. Another element, led by Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, insisted upon an endorsement of the League with the Lodge reservations, and on Wednesday morning it seemed that nothing could prevent a split on this plank.

It was at this time that the political genius of Ellitt Root was called upon. The cables carried the troubles of the contestants to Europe where Root is assisting in the organization of an international court, and the cables brought back a solution that satisfied Senator Johnson and his followers, and which the others were willing to accept in the interests of party harmony.

There was difficulty again over the labor plank, and again compromise was resorted to to prevent a split. Much the same thing was true of the

plank on Mexico and a plank on Ireland. In the end the Irish were overlooked entirely, as nothing the leaders were willing to do was satisfactory to that element that was demanding a strong resolution acknowledging the freedom of the Irish "republic."

Many Hours of Waiting.

For hours the resolutions committee, headed by Senator Watson of Indiana, fought back and forth. Appointed at the session of Tuesday, it was expected to report at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and the Coliseum was packed to capacity at that hour. A few other formalities were completed, and an adjournment taken to 11 o'clock of Thursday. Again the crowd came back. The convention convened, Cardinal Gibbons offered an invocation, and the convention adjourned to four o'clock. With a never ending interest the crowd was again back at four o'clock only to wait for two long sweltering hours for the fight on the platform which they were anticipating, but which did not materialize. The light had all been made behind the closed doors of the council rooms, and with the exception of the presentation of a minority report by a member of the committee from Wisconsin, to which no particular attention was paid, there was no evidence that there had ever been a disagreement, and the platform was adopted with less than half a dozen dissenting votes.

A Day of Oratory.

Friday gave promise of being a red letter day for the audience and the fight for the coveted bits of beautifully engraved cardboard waxed hot and heavy. At nine thirty in the morning, when the session opened, every seat was filled, every aisle was jammed with an expectant multitude. It was to be a day of oratory, and it was. The first order of business was the call of the states for the naming of candidates for the nomination for the presidency. Arizona yielded to Kaess and Governor Allen took the platform to name General Wood. The audience heard what Governor Allen had to say, and attention was given to the succeeding speeches and to the speech of Congressman Rodenberg on behalf of Governor Lowden.

When Judge Wheeler of California, started to present the name of Senator Johnson the audience had had enough of oratory. The distinguished Californian referred to the League of Nations plank as Senator Johnson's plank, and both delegates and the audience objected. He referred to the campaign funds of other candidates and there was a roar of disapproval. He fought back, and the audience and the delegates fought with him. From that time to the close of the long seven hours and more of nonstop speeches the orators might quite as well have said nothing as the audience heard nothing of what they said. Despite the efforts of Chairman Lodge the commotion continued until the last orator had named the last of the eleven candidates whose names were placed before the convention.

A feature of the nominating and seconding speeches was introduced by Mrs. Robinson of New York, a sister of the late Theodore Roosevelt. In seconding the nomination of General Wood she referred to him as a friend

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Kentucky News

"Gypsy" Smith, English evangelist, will conduct a three weeks' revival in Louisville, beginning October 24, under auspices of the Louisville Ministerial Association and the Churchmen's Federation. It was announced yesterday.

Annual joint sessions of the Kentucky Highway Association, Kentucky Road Engineers and Fiscal Court members, which will open at the Jefferson County Armory Tuesday, for a three days' session, is expected to attract the largest crowd of good road advocates ever assembled in the state.

The convention will be called to order at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon by President Merritt Drane, engineer of Jefferson County. Addresses of welcome will be made by Mayor Smith, of Louisville, Judge Kreitzer and Hinton H. Davis. The response will be made by W. H. Edwards, Versailles, road engineer of Woodford County.

Because of the success that has so far crowned the efforts of operators there, Russell County is attracting much attention among oil men in the State. Reports from Jamestown say oil men from all parts of the country are flocking to the county. The six wells that have been drilled in the county during the year have resulted in six producers.

A new petroleum district in Eastern Kentucky was connected up last week, when the Cumberland Pipe Line Company finished a branch line through the Magonlin-Johnson development. This district is east of the Lee-Estill-Wolfe fields and during the summer has made rapid strides in a new production in addition to showing some gas wells of large capacity. Wells now producing in this district are estimated to have a total daily capacity of 500 or 600 barrels.

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U. S. News

A declaration of Amos Pinchot, a member of the committee of forty-eight, said there positively would be a new party presidential candidate in the field. Rumors that La Follette would lead the ticket as a Presidential candidate and announcement of the campaign in behalf of the Republican nominee, Harding, would be started promptly, were outstanding developments following the Republican National Convention.

Pinchot said, "The Republican Party has driven away millions of voters who followed Roosevelt, Johnson and La Follette," and that the new party will represent them.

Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, will be expected to explain to the nearly 3,000,000 former service men who are members of the American Legion, and to all other loyal American citizens, the process by which the Department of Labor last Friday dismissed war-munitions against Ignatius Herger and Albert Gauder, alleged alien enemies and confessed draft dodgers, who were arrested January 2.

The Second World Conference on Christian Fundamentals will be held in Chicago, beginning today and closing next Sunday. The meetings will be held in the famous Moody Tabernacle Church, which seats approximately 5,000 persons, and hundreds of delegates to the convention from all parts of the civilized world are expected to attend.

Second installments of income and excess profits taxes for 1919 due last Tuesday, will yield the government \$750,000,000, it was estimated by the bureau of internal revenue.

America will soon have in its midst one of England's most remarkable personalities. He is "Jack" Jones, the Labor member of the British Parliament, who has fought his way to world prominence from the humble station of a builder's hod carrier.

"Jack" is representing the British trade unionists at the congress of the American Federation of Labor in the United States. He will be in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, after addressing labor meetings in Canadian cities.

(Continued on Page Three)

World News

Santiago, Chile, June 13.—An attempt to assassinate Arturo Alessandri, presidential candidate of the Liberal Alliance, occurred this morning. Three shots were fired at him but he was uninjured. He was speaking from the balcony of his house when the shots were fired, this son, rushing at the assailant, disturbed the would-be assassin's aim. Guarantees for the life of senators have been asked of the supreme court by the executive committee of the alliance.

Paris, June 13.—The simultaneous resignation of four European cabinets—Italian, Polish, Hungarian and Austrian—is viewed in official circles here as being significant as demonstrating the difficulty of clashing policies and economic conditions to the peace terms.

The immediate causes of the resignations were different in each case, but behind them, said a well-informed French diplomat today, were economic anxieties and general unrest, with lingering pangs on the part of the defeated peoples not reconciled to the sacrifices demanded of them.

Geneva, June 13.—The International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congress, at its closing session here this afternoon, accepted an invitation to hold the next Congress in Paris in 1922. The acceptance, however, is contingent on the women of France not obtaining the franchise within a year previous to the date of the congress, as the latter desires to convene in a country where the women have not been enfranchised.

London, June 12.—Belief that after the fall elections some way would be worked out for America to assume her share of the burdens attendant on the settlement of the World War was expressed here today by Paul Cravath, formerly legal adviser to the Peace Commission.

New York, June 12.—Great Britain is hastening the formation of a new home army. King George had at Buckingham Palace, the heads of all city and county governments, and urged them to ask the men of their communities to join. He gave solemn warning that this army must be "strong enough to enable the regular forces to move about the Empire as circumstances may require. It must also be strong enough if new dangers of a most serious kind confront us, to secure us the breathing space necessary to enable the full strength of all the peoples of the Empire to be organized in its defense."

Since the armistice, the theme of British statesmen has been the ending of all wars, rather than the beginning of new ones, and this sudden change of tone is startling. It must be a grave danger, indeed, which would cause the sovereign and military chiefs to fly in the face of the policy of Premier Lloyd George, backed by labor and liberal sentiment. One need not look far, however, to find good reason. Britain, weakened in finances, manpower and even morale, is facing a new fight to the death.

Russian Bolshevism, striking hands with Mohammedanism, is threatening to smash the whole Asiatic Empire, on which the British world of power and prosperity chiefly depends. It is a crisis as serious as that faced by France, when the Germans swept over the Belgian frontier toward Paris.

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 15.—Hungary will keep the peace despite the loss under the treaty of her provinces of Dobruja and Thrace, Premier Alexander Stambulsky has told the Associated Press correspondent.

"America and the Allies may be assured that we shall maintain order and quiet and bear our burdens and trials stoically," he said. "We will face the harsh sentence the Peace Conference has imposed upon us with courage and fortitude and rely upon internat reconstruction and persevering labor to win what we have lost in the war. Bulgaria for the moment may be crushed, but she will rise again with new strength and be an example to the world of what patience, industry and national patriotism can accomplish."

Warsaw, June 14.—The Bolsheviks are pouring into the Kiev region, backed by the greatest num-

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General College News

BEREA ACCREDITED IN MICHIGAN

Word has been received from the State Board of Education of Michigan, stating that Berea's course for teachers' certificates has been approved. Hereafter a Berea graduate may receive a certificate to teach in that state without an examination.

BEREA SUMMER SCHOOL

About 200 hundred students are enrolled for the summer courses in Berea, and students are still coming in. The strong corps of teachers and the excellent courses offered insure a successful term. A large number of those who have enrolled are teachers who are taking advantage of the opportunities offered here to better equip themselves for their work next year.

STATEMENT OF Y. M. C. A. COMMENCEMENT BOOTH

June 15, 1920

That the public may know exactly the facts concerning the Commencement Booth, we give here a statement for the information of those interested:

Total sales \$911.53
Total expenses \$572.60

Profit \$338.93

This is very gratifying, but is not excessive, considering the fact that we had no overhead charges for administration, equipment and license privileges. It should also be noted that a large amount of labor was contributed.

\$180 of this profit has been used in helping to pay the expenses of five men to Blue Ridge Summer Conference. The balance will be turned over for the current expenses of the Association for next year.

Respectfully submitted,
C. H. Wertenberger
P. O. Clark

LARGE CROWD AT COMMENCEMENT

The largest crowd that has attended Commencement for several years was in Berea, Wednesday, June 9th. The day was ideal and the program was carried out as printed in last week's Citizen. The whole exercise was up to the standard, and perhaps surpassed those of former years. Two honorary degrees were granted and twenty degrees were given to those finishing courses of study in the College. In all, there were 298 graduates.

The change in the presidency was the matter of greatest interest. At a few minutes before noon, President Frost, who has held the position for twenty-eight years, turned over to Professor William James Hutchins the seal of the institution and the responsibilities of the office. By action of the board of Trustees, President Frost was made President Emeritus of Berea College.

The Commencement address was delivered by Dr. Warren H. Wilson, at 1:30 p. m. He was followed by the Rev. Ernest C. Partridge and by Former-Dean J. W. Dinsmore.

MRS. B. H. ROBERTS HURT IN AN ACCIDENT

Dr. B. H. Roberts writes that Mrs. Roberts came near being seriously hurt in an accident in Rochester, where she had been attending the funeral of her sister's husband. She was just starting back to her home in Baltimore, when she was struck by a motor car. Her ankle was badly bruised, but she is recovering very nicely.

They will move to their new home in Catonsville before fall. They have there a beautiful home with twenty rooms and fine grounds containing ten acres. Here they will conduct a school for girls.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

ber of divisions the Poles have ever faced, according to reports received tonight. The Poles are withdrawing their main forces.

Thirty-three divisions have been identified in the concentration thru captured prisoners.

It is known also that there are other divisions which have not yet been identified, the compilation indicating that the Bolsheviks never before have had such large numbers in the fighting lines against the Poles.

New York, June 11.—Subscriptions to the Centenary Conservation Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church exceeded quotas for the various areas by more than \$1,250,000, according to figures made public by officials here today.

The total quota was \$113,821,459 and the subscriptions were \$115,000,375.

EUROPE FACES GHASTLY RUIN

Raymond B. Fosdick Corroborates Story of Appalling Tragedy that Menaces the World

"A ghastly tragedy is being enacted in eastern Europe. Unemployment and starvation exist on an unprecedented scale, and disease is sweeping in wherever the wheels of industry are stopped. Hundreds of thousands are dying for want of sheer necessities, and the spread of contagion is ominous."

These are brief sentences taken from a statement made for the New York Globe, by Raymond B. Fosdick, former under-secretary-general of the League of Nations, who recently returned from Europe. Mr. Fosdick's statement was made to corroborate facts quoted by H. P. Davison, chairman of the Convention of Red Cross Societies, in his speech in Des Moines, Ia., recently.

Mr. Davison's plan for a revolving fund of \$500,000,000 to restore these stricken nations industrially was approved by Mr. Fosdick, except that he said the amount was pitifully inadequate.

Mr. Fosdick's statement follows: "Mr. Davison's statement is sober truth, without color or exaggeration. The world is face to face with a catastrophe of appalling proportions, interpretable in loss of life on a scale hitherto undreamed of. Over wide areas in eastern Europe civilization, as we defined it prior to 1914, has completely collapsed, and people are thrust back into an agricultural state of existence, in which the man on the farm is the only one who has a chance of survival. For the vast city populations which have been built up on industry, and the intricate processes of trade, there is little hope. The breakdown in the currency system, with the resulting collapse of the exchange, makes it practically impossible for countries like Czechoslovakia, Poland and Siberia to purchase raw materials such as cotton, jute, tin, leather, rubber, etc. Consequently, there is nothing to start the factories so that they can begin to turn out their finished product. It is not that eastern Europe does not want to work—most of the people through this vast territory are industrious and used to hard work; but, with all the factories shut down, and all the industries closed, there is literally nothing for them to do. So that there follows unemployment and starvation on an unprecedented scale. Disease breeds on malnutrition, and typhus and other epidemics are sweeping in wherever the wheels of industry are stopped."

Legions Starving
"The reports that have been coming in to the League of Nations on this proposition are staggering, and ever since I returned from Europe four weeks ago, I have been trying to give a picture of the ghastly tragedy that is being enacted. While we here in New York are dining and theatre-going and indulging ourselves generally in a mad orgy of spending, hundreds of thousands of men, women and children are dying from the want of the sheer necessities of life. "And yet it is not a problem for philanthropy. All the philanthropy of America could hardly make an impression on the situation—certainly not a permanent impression. Only some scheme of credits by which raw materials can be sent into eastern Europe and the wheels of industry started, can really solve the situation. Until such a scheme is put into operation on a basis broad enough to care for all of eastern Europe, there is no hope that we can cure the evil or keep it from spreading."

America Threatened
"And it is the spread of this contagion that is really ominous. Starvation and industrial chaos are like rotten apples, and to let eastern Europe go on in her present condition, in the belief that her disorganization can be confined to a limited territory, is like hoping that a barrel of apples can be kept sound when there are rotten ones at the center. The world cannot remain half starving and half prosperous any more than America under Lincoln could remain half slave and half free. There is a community of interest in the world's affairs today, from which no Chinese wall of tradition or policy can isolate us. The fate of Europe is America's fate. If Europe crashes, we crash with her."

KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

For the first time in the history of the good roads movement in Kentucky, and probably in the country, women have been urged to participate in the joint convention of the Kentucky Good Roads Association, State road engineers, Fiscal Court officials and allied road interests that assembled at the Jefferson

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

The meeting of the Alumni Association at Commencement time this year was one of the most delightful occasions of the year for those who attended. Beginning with last year, the Alumni Association has picked up considerable spirit, and real "pep" was exhibited by every member who was in Berea this Commencement.

Before I go further, I wish to say that the Alumni Association is just beginning to see the dawn of a greater day. Each year's graduating class is recruiting the organization to the tune of from twenty to forty members. These members are all going into important places of service, and before long, the old heads in the Association will find themselves surrounded and reinforced by really big men and women of the younger set. What I mean by the dawn of a new day can be best illustrated by a quotation from the after-dinner speech of our new President, William J. Hutchins. He said, "We are about to reach the close of the period of large donations to institutions from private individuals. In the very near future, institutions must expect to get their financial help in small sums, their advice and friendly cooperation from the many people they have educated and lifted in the world."

There were three sessions of the Association. The main business session was held at four o'clock Tuesday afternoon in Lincoln Hall. The President, Clyde S. Stillwell, attorney-at-law, in Chicago, called the meeting to order, and from the beginning to the close, the air was full of suggestions, recommendations, and prophecies. This meeting was really a call meeting from last year, as the regularly appointed reunion was held last year and by constitutional appointment, comes every three years. One of the most far-reaching and constructive actions of the Association last year was the starting of a Berea College Alumni Fund. This fund will be allowed to accumulate and, as the needs of the institution arise from time to time, some important channel thru which some important channel thru which they will spend this fund for a greater and more influential Berea.

This is an important step, and is directly in keeping with the speech of President Hutchins, after the banquet Tuesday evening. The one thing which the members present deplored above everything else was the seeming inability of so many Berea College Alumni to attend the reunions. Some had business transactions that needed their attention; County Armory, Louisville.

Gradual improvement in the conditions affecting production of coal, including Kentucky fields, continued during the week ending June 5, according to the Geological Survey of Washington.

The summing up of the strawberry crop for the season in Madison County is being done, since the season is about closed, and it is believed that some interesting figures will be presented, the crop having been found to be more extensive than anticipated. There is a more scattering crop, it is said, more small patches than usual, showing that some individual farmers are enjoying berries and have taken to raising them.—Register.

Many Pineville people have been enjoying rides in an airship, which has been making trips from there. Got so one can go up in the world now for a ten-dollar bill.

McKenzie R. Todd of Frankfort, assumed his duties as Secretary to Governor Edwin P. Morrow, the 14th. Mr. Todd was secretary to former Governor A. E. Wilson and later State Inspector and Examiner.

To state why he should not be dismissed as jury commissioner for the United States District Court at Jackson for alleged conduct unbecoming an official, County Judge J. W. Hagins, of Breathitt County, was ordered to appear before the federal court in Lexington Monday, June 28, in a rule issued early Tuesday afternoon by Judge A. M. J. Cochran.

The rule was made and issued without and preceding statements by Judge Cochran and was filed by District Clerk, John W. Menzies.

John R. Gibson, 50 years old, formerly a well-known business man

of the interests of party harmony were all in vain. The three candidates, Wood, Lowden and Johnson, who were leaders in the voting, refused to give place to any one on whom the senatorial leaders could agree. They wanted to let the delegates fight it out on the floor of the convention and continue the balloting until the delegates had expressed their choice for the first place on the ticket without any influence being exerted on the part of the party leaders, and temporarily they won.

When the first ballot was taken at the session of Saturday morning it showed but little change from those of Friday night. Through the first four ballots of Saturday General Wood and Governor Lowden were running neck and neck and on one ballot were tied with 311 1/2 votes each.

Again there came a demand for adjournment and again the Wood and Lowden forces combined to prevent it, but without result. After another consultation at the back of the speaker's stand between half a dozen senatorial leaders the session was adjourned despite the protests of a large part of the delegates.

Leaders Take Control

Almost instantly there flashed through the great building the rumor that the leaders had decided on Senator Harding as the man if they could force his nomination, and they were going to try.

Could they do it? Had the leaders control enough delegates to name the leader of the party ticket? The general verdict was that they could; that the uninstructed delegates would do their bidding. Senator Johnson and General Wood refused to release their instructed delegates, and on the ninth ballot the Illinois delegation stayed with Governor Lowden, the Pennsylvania delegation stayed with Governor Sprunt, and the New York delegation continued to split among several candidates. At the end of that ballot Senator Harding lacked 120 votes of enough to nominate him and it was thought for a time the leaders were going to fail, until Governor Sprunt was known to have released the Pennsylvania delegation to Harding, and with that the effort to climb into the Harding wagon started on the tenth and final ballot.

In the end all instructed delegations were released, but many of them declined to change their last registered vote, and the final ballot was announced as given at the head of this account. All through the balloting 24

Wisconsin delegates had persistently registered their votes for Senator La Follette, and when, after the last ballot had been announced it was moved to make the nomination unanimous these 24 delegates voted against the motion.

It took but a short time to select Governor Harding's running mate, Governor Coolidge, Senator Leamont of Wisconsin, Senator Gronna of North Dakota, Governor Allen of Kansas, and Colonel Anderson of Richmond, Va., were named as candidates for the place. There was but one ballot, Governor Coolidge receiving 676 votes, and the ticket was complete. The Republican convention of 1920 was a thing of the past.

Part Played by Women

One of the features for which the convention just closed will long be remembered was the participation of the women. It is doubtful if they had any decisive part in the actual naming of the candidate, other than the few who were present as delegates. But women figured prominently on the minor committees, and they figured prominently in the oratorical efforts, and very much to their credit. At least one woman seconded the nomination of each of the candidates for the nomination for the presidency, and their speeches appealed to the audience because they were short and to the point. Women were active as workers around the headquarters of every candidate. They gave out red, blue and green feathers for General Wood, badge and pennants for Governor Lowden, served tea and oaken for Herbert Hoover, and did something of a like service for each of the candidates.

At General Wood's headquarters Mrs. Wood and her daughter had a handshaking and a gracious word for every caller, but they refused at all times to talk politics. On the other hand the daughter of Nicholas Murray Butler was the real manager of her father's campaign.

Herbert Hoover at no time showed any strength in the balloting. For the first nine ballots his total vote was from four to six, and on the tenth ballot he polled nine votes. When his name was presented to the convention on Friday by Judge Miller of Syracuse, New York, a delegate from that state, he received a demonstration from the audience that was one of the marked and unusual features of the convention, but it was not joined in by any of the delegates. It was very evident that Hoover had no place in Republican politics.



There's a Special Ingersoll for Each of These Folks

DID YOU ever "get fitted" to a watch? We mean, did you ever figure out exactly your watch needs and then see if you were properly equipped?

There are a dozen or more different Ingersolls—varying in price, varying in purpose—small watches, jeweled watches, radium dial watches for night use, and so on. For instance, if you have an expensive watch, you probably would choose a Radiolite for \$3.50. If you haven't a good serviceable watch, you'd be likely to buy a 7-jewel Reliance. The dealer will help you to select just the one for you.

"Ingersoll" has always meant the lowest-priced good timekeeper. Today, with present day costs and the 1920 purchasing value of a dollar, \$2.50 is the lowest price at which we can make a watch while keeping up the Ingersoll standard of quality. "Ingersoll" means "money's worth" whether it's for the \$2.50 Yankee or one of the Radiolites that tell time in the dark, or for one of the jeweled watches.

Ingersoll

Prices include Government Tax



ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., New York, Chicago, San Francisco

The MAN NOBODY KNEW BY HOLWORTHY HALL.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—In a base hospital at Nautly, France, his face disfigured beyond recognition, an American soldier serving in the French army attracts attention by his deep despondency. Asked by the surgeons for a photograph to guide them in making over his face, he offers in derision a picture of the Savior, bidding them take that as a model. They do so, making a remarkable likeness.

CHAPTER II.—Invalided home, on the boat he meets Marlin Harmon, New York broker, who is attracted by the remarkable features. The ex-soldier gives him a name as "Henry Hilliard," and his home as Syracuse, New York. He left there under a cloud, and is ambushed against his former fellow townsmen. Harmon makes him a proposition to sell mining stocks in Syracuse, concealing his identity. He accepts it, seeing in it a chance to make good and prove he has been underestimated.

CHAPTER III.—In Syracuse "Hilliard" (in reality Richard Morgan) is accepted as a stranger. He visits James Cullen, a former employer, relating a story of the death of Richard Morgan, and is surprised at the regret shown by Cullen and his youthful daughter Angela. While at the Cullen home Carol Durant, Morgan's former fiancée, makes a call.

CHAPTER IV.—Hilliard repeats to Carol his story of Morgan's death and is deeply moved by the evidence of her deep feeling for the supposed dead man. He resolves, however, to continue the deception.

CHAPTER V.—Next day Hilliard gathers from Angela that Carol had always loved Dick Morgan, and while delivering to her a letter supposedly from her former fiancée, realizes that his deception is unchanged. His welcome by Doctor Durant, Carol's father, also shakes his resolution to continue the deception, but he conquers it.

Now then, we own 120,000 shares for which we've paid, and agreed to pay \$120,000. That is, we've underwritten these shares for a dollar apiece and paid down half the amount. Now let's begin to look at it from the public's standpoint. Here's a mine with plenty of ore; and a company with cash enough on hand to begin producing at a profit very soon—although nobody pretends that it's actually producing now. It has \$60,000 in the bank, and another \$60,000 due in thirty days. It can go ahead and contract for machinery and workmen, and it does, and you and Angela and I are still letting the former owners manage it, for since we're in control of the stock, we either elect ourselves as directors, or elect other people whose names carry weight with the public, so that we can always direct the general policy, and see that it's careful and conservative. From every angle, then, financial and moral, the venture looks like a big success. So you and Angela and I go to a good broker, or to a group of brokers, and make them a proposition. We convince them of the value we have; we let them send their own engineers out to make a report, and as evidence of good faith, we pay all their expenses; we let them go over our books. Everything's fair and square and above-board. And we agree that these brokers will take some of this stock off our hands to sell to the public (because they've got a selling organization already established, and plenty of customers who look to them for advice) and it's agreed that they'll pay us—say, four dollars a share for what they think they can sell. The brokers then do some advertising, send out their circulars and bulletins and pamphlets to their customers, and sell that stock to the public for anywhere from six to eight dollars a share. That is, the public is glad enough, when the prospectus is good one, to pay seven or eight dollars (because every share's going to be worth ten) for what cost the broker four dollars, and cost us one dollar—which we've already got back from the brokers, and we've still got the half of those 120,000 shares of ours left behind. So here's the final balance sheet! He hastily totaled the list, and handed it over to Cullen.

Capitalization \$2,000,000—20,000 shares at \$100.
Stock paid to individual owners \$80,000 shares
Stock sold to syndicate for \$120,000 120,000 shares
Total 200,000 shares
We sell to brokers 20,000 shares
Leaving 180,000 shares
We give brokers a two year option at \$5 apiece on 20,000 shares
Leaving 160,000 shares
We pay lawyers, experts etc. 10,000 shares
Leaving 150,000 shares

"And that balance of 60,000 shares," he said, "belongs to us three. The brokers are making a market and establishing a price; and in order to protect themselves, they can't afford to let the stock sell under the price they're charging the public—because if they did, the public wouldn't buy up the rest of what the brokers have to sell, but they'd buy it in the open market. So the brokers protect the market, by what's considered perfectly legitimate means, although some folks

call it manipulation, and they keep the price up by main strength until the first dividend is paid, and after that they don't have to worry, because now everybody sees what a good thing it is, and flocks in to take advantage of it, and the quotations jump up to twelve or fifteen. Everybody's made money; the brokers have made theirs; the public's making theirs, and when the price is right the syndicate sells in open market the 60,000 shares it had left, and you and Angela and I have each made a quarter of a million dollars without really risking a single cent! Because, as I said, we got our money back right at the beginning."

Angela, who had followed the intricacies of the setup with the liveliest interest, turned pale; and Cullen's jaw sagged. Hilliard, returning his fountain pen to his pocket with the utmost nonchalance, had no more apprehensions.



Cullen Had Swallowed the Bait Whole.

ston left in him, for Cullen had swallowed the bait whole. Cullen, Average Man that he was—a good enough manager of his own small enterprise, but woefully ignorant of the financial world at large—Cullen coughed raspingly.

"It's a very pretty picture, but suppose the market never goes up?"

"It will as soon as there's a dividend in sight; that's inevitable. And even if it stays pegged at seven or eight, there's a huge profit for us, isn't there?"

"But suppose there's never a dividend?"

"Don't we know there will be? Didn't I say we control the board of directors?"

"But suppose you can't find brokers to—"

Hilliard gesticulated broadly. "Why, as a matter of fact, we don't care very much if we don't! That's the commoner method, and that's the way to get our money back almost at once, and then play on velvet. But if instead of working through brokers, we were willing to tie up our capital in a little longer, we'd make considerably more money in the long run as you can plainly see. We'd advance our hundred and twenty thousand dollars, wait until dividends could be declared, and then get the stock listed on the exchange and begin to feed it out to the public through a fiscal agency. There'd be twice as much in it for us, but we wouldn't be in that perfectly delightful position of owning a lot of valuable stock which literally didn't cost us anything. Or, of course, we could offer some of the shares to our personal friends at a fair price, and reimburse ourselves that way. Knowing that it's worth ten or fifteen, we wouldn't feel very guilty about selling it to personal acquaintances at eight or nine, would we? Why not—when we know for a certainty that it ought to go up to fifteen? They'd bless us for it!"

"But the main point; the staggering thing about it, is—"

"Is that if the public gets ten or fifteen per cent dividends," said Hilliard, "or buys at ten and sells a few dollars higher, it thinks it's lucky; and in the meantime, the underwriters make any-thing up to a thousand per cent, and get it in a few months. And I've known some of these syndicates to turn over in a few days."

"Oh, I want to do it!" said Angela ecstatically. "I want to do it! Dad! Let's be a syndicate and go out to Montana until it's over! Come on! Let's!" Hilliard laughed cheerfully at her.

"In this particular case," he said, "the syndicate's about half formed. Nothing final, but it's pending. And it is good—so good that I doubt if any

Berea College Summer School

Second Half Term, July 16 to August 19

Berea College has established a Summer School to meet a distinct and growing need in the Southern Mountains. It gives a program of courses for teachers of high schools and graded schools, returning soldiers and sailors, students who wish to get college entrance credits or credits toward college degrees, and others seeking general information. The work is arranged to accommodate those who wish to come for either a half or a whole term. Each half term is five weeks, and since the first half is well started, students desiring to make some credit and do five weeks of specializing should enter the second half term, which begins July 16th.

Courses for College Credit
Courses for College Entrance
Courses for High School Teachers
Courses for Elementary Teachers

Foundation School work for those over fifteen years of age who have not finished the grades.

Courses for the Farm Boy and Girl

(The second half of the Summer Term falls between the "laying by" of the crops and fall gathering.)

Subjects from which to elect courses:

Agriculture, Arithmetic, Biology, Chemistry, Commerce, Drawing, Education, English, French, Games, Geography, German, History, Home Science, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Physics, Psychology, Stenography, Weaving.

Courses leading to Teachers Certificates:

Normal School Elementary Certificate
Normal School Intermediate Certificate
Special High School Certificate

SPECIAL FEATURES

A number of scientific and popular lectures, musical events, and motion picture entertainments will be given free of charge. There will also be excursions to nearby points of historical and scenic interest. All the resources of the entire institution will be at the disposal of the Summer School.

EXPENSES

	Five Weeks
Incidental Fee	\$ 7.50
Room Rent	5.00
Table Board, women	12.50
Total for Women	\$25.00
Table Board, men	13.75
Total for Men	\$26.75

No rebates are allowed to students who withdraw before the close of the period for which payment has been made.

A deposit of four dollars (\$4.00) is required of all students upon entrance. This is refunded when the student leaves, provided library books, keys, etc., are returned in good order.

Special Fees

	Five Weeks
Business Courses	\$2.50
Cabinet Organ, two 20 minute lessons per week	1.25
Voice, Piano, or Violin, two 20 minute lessons per week	3.75
Use of Piano, one hour per day	1.25
Use of Organ, one hour per day50
Use of Music Library50
Glass Work in Harmony	1.50

For bulletin giving complete announcement of courses and expenses, write to

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Secy., Berea, Ky.

anyone could break into it with a cold chisel." Again, he excused himself on the ground of salesman's license. "But that's the fundamental, Mr. Cullen—that's how the thing is done, and that's how the public carries the whole burden of financing, and doesn't know it."

He assumed an attitude of easy non-concern. Angela, her breath coming rapidly, was regarding him with awestruck eyes. Mr. Cullen, his mouth drawn to a perfectly straight line, was gazing spellbound at the orderly array of figures on the envelope.

"And this—is a genuine mine?" he managed presently.

"In my opinion, it's a very wonderful prospect," said Hilliard, and he believed every word of that solemn statement.

Mr. Cullen folded the envelope, and then suddenly, as though torn between to betray his profound absorption (which he had been betraying frankly for at least twenty minutes), tossed it back to Hilliard.

"When you've got a syndicate that'll let me in for say, thirty cents," he said, with elaborate humor, "just pass along the good word, will you?"

"I never try to do business with my friends," said Hilliard, with the most delicate touch of reproach.

"A good principle, too, but—" Mr. Cullen glanced at his watch. "It's dinner time, and more too. We'd better get along up to the house, or the first thing you know, we'll have servant troubles in our midst. And you didn't bring up that subject anyway—I brought it up." He took Angela's arm paternally. "Just as a matter of fact," he said, clearing his throat. "As a matter of fact, Mr. Hilliard—whereabouts did you say this property is located?"

Shortly after dinner Angela, who had fled to the telephone in answer to a peremptory summons, came back complacent.

"Winner at the Durants' on Sunday," she announced. "All three of us. Very quiet, Carol said. So I accepted—and that means you've got to stay with us two days more anyway. Mr. Hilliard. Do you mind very much?"

"Mind?" Hilliard had risen half out of his chair. His tremendous yearning to see Carol again, and his violent reaction at the prospect, had greatly influenced his voice, which was strident, explosive. The Cullens were laughing aloud at his confusion.

"He's blushing!" cried Angela.

"Look at him! Look at him!"

Indeed, he was crimson to the temples. Sunday—forty-eight hours! How he had spurned her!—and how he had suffered from that moment until now! To see her again! . . . merely to see her! Business was business, and the fact must go out; no matter what else happened, he must hew out his

success; he had ceased to love her, and he had come prepared for guerrilla warfare . . . but to see her again! To hear her voice! To watch that smile of hers, and remember the tears she had shed for Dicky Morgan!

Sunday—forty-eight hours!

The Cullens were still laughing at him, and in Angela's soprano there was a note of feminine resentment, but Hilliard's ears were suddenly stone deaf.

(Continued next week)

U. S. NEWS (Continued From Page One)

Headquarters for two of the aspirants to the Democratic nomination for President at the national convention, which will begin June 28 were opened in San Francisco, June 14.

Those for whom offices were opened were United States Senator Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma, and Attorney General Mitchell Palmer.

The headquarters of Gov. James M. Cox, Ohio, were opened there the 15th, with the arrival of E. H. Moore, National Committee man of Ohio, who has charge of the Governor's pre-convention campaign.

Princeton, N. J., June 15.—Sir Auckland Campbell Girdle, British ambassador to this country, Dr. Alexis Carrel and ten other distinguished men were today awarded honorary degrees at the 173rd commencement exercises of Princeton University. Three hundred and one undergraduates received diplomas. The endowment has passed \$8,000,000, according to announcement today.

Portland, Ore., June 15.—More than five thousand signatures were obtained to a petition circulated in Oregon today, asking United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson to repudiate the platform adopted by the Republican national convention in Chicago and to announce himself as an independent candidate for the presidency, according to a telegram sent today to Senator Johnson by W. H. Adams, Portland attorney.

Washington, June 15.—Frank L. Polk, of New York, today retired as under-Secretary of State. He was succeeded by Norman Davis, of Tennessee, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury, whose appointment was announced yesterday at the White House.

DEMOCRATS SHOW MORE INTEREST

AT LEAST EIGHT MEN LIKELY TO
BE PUT IN NOMINATION IN
SAN FRANCISCO.

TWO-THIRDS RULE TO STAND

Few of the Delegates Are Instructed and It Is Generally Assumed the Administration Will Be in Control of the Convention.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Interest in the Democratic national convention which will meet in San Francisco June 28 is increasing. Awhile back it looked as if there might not be any considerable number of candidates for the presidential nomination, but now there is a fair prospect of a good-sized field. It seems reasonably certain that the following men will be formally placed in nomination: William G. McAdoo, New York; James M. Cox, governor of Ohio; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania, attorney general of the United States; Robert L. Owen, senator from Oklahoma; Edward I. Edwards, governor of New Jersey; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, senator, Nebraska; Hoke Smith, senator, Georgia, and John W. Davis, West Virginia, ambassador from the United States to Great Britain.

Some persons would add Thomas R. Marshall, vice president of the United States, to this list, but the vice president continues to insist that his name will not go before the convention in a formal way with his consent. Other persons would add the name of William Jennings Bryan, but Mr. Bryan has not yet indicated that he will enter the convention as a formal candidate though it is generally understood that he is not without hope.

Few Instructed Delegates.

The convention will be made up very largely of uninstructed delegates. Early in the year the federal administration let it be known that it hoped the policy of sending uninstructed delegates would be observed, and the request has been very generally respected. Under a long standing Democratic convention rule, it will require the vote of two-thirds of the delegates to nominate. There is considerable agitation on in favor of revoking this rule, but the same agitation has been evident just prior to the meeting of every Democratic national convention for many years, and has always failed to produce results. So the prevailing view is that two-thirds rule will stand for the coming convention.

When it comes to prophesying as to the probable outcome of the convention, difficulties are encountered. It is pretty generally assumed that the administration will be in control of the convention. It has been said by persons who ought to know what they are talking about that President Wilson is more concerned in the platform utterances of the convention than in the candidate, but it is a safe guess that he is interested in both platform and candidate.

While not an unusually large number of officeholders have been chosen as delegates to the San Francisco convention, it will in all probability turn out that the keen politicians among the federal officeholders will be on the ground and in charge of the important developments. A great many Democrats, and also a considerable number of Republicans would be glad to have information as to the probable wishes of the president with respect to the candidate. At one time it was assumed that Attorney General Palmer was the favorite of the administration, but there are representatives of the party who question this. Likewise there are influential men in the party who doubt if McAdoo is to be regarded as the candidate of the administration. Recently there has been some inside talk to the effect that John W. Davis, ambassador to Great Britain, is President Wilson's favorite.

Smith Is Anti-Administration.

The only man included in the list of candidates who may be regarded as actually anti-administration is Hoke Smith, senator from Georgia. The senator is not in sympathy with the president's peace policy and has, generally speaking, been out of touch with the administration for the last three years. Col. E. M. House, who formerly was the president's chief adviser on political matters, has let it be known that he is disposed to favor the nomination of Senator Hitchcock. The Taunton organization in New York city has caused Vice President Marshall no little embarrassment by announcing that it favors his nomination. Governor Edwards of New Jersey is the favorite of the persons and organizations that would set aside the prohibition amendment.

Budget System Finally Provided.

After some fifteen years of conversation about a budget system for the federal government, such a system has been provided. The function of preparing annually a budget is to be lodged in a bureau in the office of the president. There is to be a director of the budget, and an assistant director, who shall be appointed by the president and receive salaries of \$10,000 and \$7,500 a year respectively. It will be the business of the bureau of the budget to make a careful investigation of all provisions of law dealing in any way with

the preparation and transmission to congress of estimates, and the preparation and submission to congress of financial data of any character, in order to determine what changes should be made in provisions of law to the end that all requirements in respect to the reporting to congress of financial data and estimates shall be brought together in one place, coordinated, revised, and brought into harmony with the budget which the president is required to submit to congress. The results of the investigations made by the bureau of the budget are to be embodied in a report each year to the president, who is authorized to transmit the report to congress if he sees fit.

The president will, once a year, fix a date by which the heads of the several executive departments and all other officers shall submit to him estimates for the public service, and for the permanent appropriations not otherwise estimated for, and such estimates of the public revenues and condition of the treasury as the president may direct.

President to Submit Budget.

The new legislation makes it the duty of the president to send to congress on the first day of each regular session a document to be known as the budget. This budget is to contain balanced statements of the revenues and expenditures of the government for the preceding year and of the resources and liabilities of the treasury at the close of the year, his estimates of the revenues and expenditures of government for the current fiscal year and of the resources and liabilities of the treasury at the close of the year, also his estimates of the revenue and expenditure needs of the government for the ensuing fiscal year, and how, in his opinion, those needs shall be met.

There is also created a department to be known as the accounting department, which is to be an establishment of the government independent of the executive department and under the control and direction of the controller general of the United States. The office of the controller of the treasury and the assistant controller of the treasury are abolished to take effect July 1, this year. All other officers and employees of the office of the controller of the treasury are to become officers and employees of the accounting department at their present grades and salaries.

At the head of the accounting department there is to be created a new government officer who will be known as controller general of the United States, and there will also be an assistant controller general. The controller general will receive a salary of \$10,000, and his assistant a salary of \$7,500. The legislation transfers to the new accounting department all the powers and duties which the controller of the treasury and the auditors for the various executive departments now have. The legislation automatically abolishes the auditors for the departments. The incumbents of the offices are to be transferred at their present salaries to the accounting department.

Fighting Child Labor.

To abolish child labor not merely by prohibiting employment but by providing suitable education is the aim of the stay-in-school campaign now being carried on or completed in 20 states in co-operation with the children's bureau of the department of labor. The campaign is to be followed in the fall by a back-to-school drive in order to round up the children who fail to report at the opening of school, since the influence of vacation work in leading to permanent withdrawal from school has been strikingly shown.

An encouraging feature of the campaign is that six of the states taking part in it are among the ten in which more than 20 per cent of all the children between ten and fifteen years of age are regularly engaged in agricultural work. Rural child labor, which involves three-fourths of all the child workers in the country, is the most difficult form of child exploitation to reach. It is subject to no legal regulation except through school attendance laws, and these are, as a rule, inadequate and poorly enforced. In three of the six states mentioned, the percentage of illiterates over ten years of age represents more than one-fifth of the total population. The other three states have illiteracy rates considerably higher than the country as a whole.

Work Carried on in Many Ways.

The campaign is being carried on in accordance with local needs and resources. Moving pictures and slides are being utilized in some places to show the harmful effects of too early work and the advantages of schooling. Posters and leaflets urging children to make wider use of the vocational courses offered in local schools are being distributed. Leaders in vocational guidance and placement work are giving talks to seventh and eighth-grade pupils on the advantages which school training gives when the boy or girl enters the working world.

The 20 states carrying on campaigns are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin. The federal government was never before quite so active as it is now in promoting education along several lines. While the children's bureau is undertaking to see to it that the children of the land are, as far as possible kept in school, the naturalization bureau of the department of labor is busy with the work of teaching Americanism to aliens.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

Mrs. J. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Moore and daughter, Jane, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stephens.

Miss Mabel Lewis, of Lexington, is visiting her parents.

Mrs. Melba Hubbard, of Richmond, is visiting Mrs. James Anderson.

Mrs. Chester Parks and daughter Lucille, are visiting in Portsmouth, Ohio.

The address of Mrs. Earle S. Hanford (Miss Mildred Hudson) will be for the summer: 31 Belcher St., Winthrop, Mass.

After an absence of more than nine years, Mrs. Bertha O. Simpson is making the first visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Ogg, near Wallaceton. She also hopes to call at The Citizen office and visit Berea College before returning to her home at Cameron, Mo. She contemplates placing the son and daughter in school next September.

Prof. Robertson left Monday evening for New York City, where he will spend part of the summer assisting in the revision of an historical Encyclopedia.

He may not be able to continue the column of World News which he has conducted for about five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Nolen and children are here from Cincinnati visiting Mrs. Nolen's brother, W. S. Jarvis.

News has been received of the death of Miss Mable Smith, who graduated last year from Berea College Hospital. She had a good many friends here who will be sorry to hear of her death.

A girl was born June 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Smith.

Mrs. Cruse is seriously ill at her home on Boone street.

Mrs. R. F. Spence and little son left Tuesday for Meune, S. D., where they will visit Mrs. Spence's parents.

The Rev. E. B. English and family arrived Tuesday for a visit with their many Berea friends. Rev. English was the pastor of the Berea Baptist Church for a number of years and he and his family have many friends here who welcome them back to Berea.

Miss Clea Hammons of Jackson, was a Commencement visitor last week.

Miss Nancy Myers, a College graduate of the class of '13, was in Berea for Commencement.

The Misses Eva McAniel and Virgie Howard, who taught in Casper, Wyo., during the past year, were visitors in Berea at Commencement time.

J. M. Feltner of London, was in town for Commencement last week. Mr. Feltner is District Club Agent in agricultural work for the Eastern division of this state.

Louis Sandlin and daughter, Miss Ethel, of Oneida, were visitors in Berea last week.

Miss Laura Spence was the guest last week, of her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Spence, at their home on Jackson street.

Miss Marjorie Lee left Monday for Lake Chautauqua, where she will spend the summer.

A party consisting of Bereans and out-of-town visitors made a most enjoyable trip to Mammoth Cave at the end of last week.

Miss Esther Gentry of Island City, is making an extended visit with Miss Myrtle Baker at her home on Big Hill pike.

Miss Minnie Gray, a former graduate of the College Department, was visiting in Berea last week.

Miss Alma Ackley, of the College faculty, enjoyed a visit from her mother during Commencement week.

Miss Helen Shannon leaves this week for Martha's Vineyard, Mass., where she will spend the summer.

Miss Grace Cornelius, of Aberdeen, Mass., is visiting relatives and friends in Berea.

Miss Grace Adams left recently for French Lick, where she will spend some time in rest and recuperation.

Mrs. Tarlton Combs left last week for New York City, where she will visit her son, Richard.

Howard H. Harrison, County Agent for Powell County, made a brief visit in Berea last week.

Mr. Bolt and Miss Mabel Gott, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Staff Gott, of Berea, were united in marriage, June 8.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sanders and children of Richmond, spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother, Mrs. D. W. Jackson, who is slowly improving from her long spell of sickness.

Will Swope of Lexington, is a Berea visitor this week.

Mrs. James Stephens of Chestnut street, entertained Miss Cornelius, Miss Lucy Smith, Mrs. Bert Goddington, Miss Helen Shannon and Mrs. Laura Jones to dinner Tuesday. The affair was of much pleasure to everyone. Mrs. Stephens is a charming hostess.

Will Swope and Miss Grace Cornelius were entertained to dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Chester Parks at their residence on Chestnut street last Wednesday.

Prof. Lavengood, who for several years has been employed by Berea College as instructor in short hand and typewriting, has accepted a position with the Robinson Hospital.

Floyd Kidd, the sportsman, went fishing this week with his usual success. He brought home to his loving wife a six and a half pound catfish and many other fish, which in his usual free-hearted manner, bestowed on his neighbor and friend, Bert Goddington.

Mrs. Hazel Welch of Portsmouth, O., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Floy Parks.

Mrs. Floy Parks and Miss Lucille have just returned from an extended visit to her mother in Portsmouth, O.

Tom Baker, son of Jim Baker, of Prospect street, has returned home to visit his parents for the first time in seven years, bringing his wife with him. We are glad to see Mr. Baker again. His home is in Oklahoma.

Lewis Davis, who has been working in Cleveland, was home on a short visit. He has a splendid position in that city.

Miss Ethel Estridge of London, and Mr. Kidd of Wallaceton, were visiting at the home of Bigo Estridge, Sunday.

Miss Elsie Williams is ill with typhoid at the Robinson Hospital.

Floyd Lafford of Winchester, spent Sunday in Berea with friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Caswood of Winchester, were visiting relatives and friends in town Sunday.

Mrs. Dudley Bodkins and children are in Hazard this week, visiting with Dr. Bodkins.

Clas, Burdette, who had the misfortune to get his ankle sprained last week, is able to get around on crutches now.

Thomas Johnson left Monday for Tennessee, where he will spend the summer with his father, Brown Johnson, who is interested in coal mines there.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bauffe and children visited at Snider over Saturday and Sunday of this week.

Miss Frances Bowles, teacher in the Graded School the past year, will spend the summer in Battle Creek, taking a summer school course.

Mrs. Joe Stephens and daughter, Janet, visited through Commencement week with her brother, George Dick and family.

Lewis Anderson and daughter, Edna, are visiting relatives in Irvine, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hamilton have purchased the property, 45 Boone street, from W. T. Pope.

President Hutchins left Monday for Ocharin. He will return in ten days or two weeks.

Radcliffe Chautauqua Program

Afternoons—"BUILDING A COMMUNITY"
Evenings—"BUILDING A NATION"

FIRST DAY

Afternoon

Lenzo's Orchestral Quartette Concert
Mr. E. Marion Rucker Lecture
"Benefits Forged"

Night

Mr. E. Marion Rucker Lecture
"The Government of the United States"
Lenzo's Orchestral Quartette Concert

SECOND DAY

Afternoon

The Chautauqua Director Lecture
"A Canary in a Coal Mine"
Hazel Knox Company Concert
Miss Jessie Southwick—In a Program of Stories for Young and Old.
The Opening of the Junior Citizenship Campaign.
Miss Jessie Southwick—Organization of "Young America" Club.

Night

The Chautauqua Director Lecture
"The Making of an American"
Hazel Knox Company Concert

THIRD DAY

Afternoon

"Americans-All" Detachment.....Concert and Entertainment
(From Camp Upton Recruit Educational Center)
Dr. Henry T. Colestock Lecture
"Community Leadership"

Night

Dr. Henry T. Colestock Lecture
"United America"
"Americans-All" Detachment.....Concert and Entertainment
(From Camp Upton Recruit Educational Center)
Season Tickets, Adults, \$2.00; Children, \$1.00.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McManahan, of Detroit, Mich., have been making a visit with Mrs. McManahan's mother, Mrs. J. P. Bicknell. He returned to his work Sunday morning, but Mrs. McManahan and son, Paul, will make an extended stay here.

Miss Minnie Pike, who has finished a course in weaving under Mrs. Ernberg, started Tuesday for Labrador, where she will teach weaving in Dr. Grenfell's Mission. J. E. Davis will also spend his summer there teaching loyol.

Mrs. J. G. Baxter and daughters, Faith and Dorothy, of Richmond, are with Mrs. Baxter's mother, Mrs. J. P. Bicknell, for several weeks.

Prof. and Mrs. Hewes will spend their summer in Urbana, Ill. Mr. Hewes will take work in the summer school of the Illinois State University there. He has accepted the position of professor of science in Union College, Barbourville.

OFFICERS CATCH LAW-BREAKERS

The town officers, backed by the leading citizens of Berea, have been making raids on gamblers and liquor peddlers recently. Sixteen men have been taken for gambling; among them are some well-known citizens of the village. Two have been arrested for "bootlegging," one having liquor on his person at the time. The raids are not over; others are being planned.

The citizen commends this action by the officials and wishes to assure them that they have the support and encouragement of all good citizens of the village.

ELKINS—BOTKINS

At the paragonage of the Christian Church, June 2, Gilbert Moss Elkin and Sallie B. Botkin were united in marriage in the presence of their most intimate friends, by Rev. Howard Hudson. The whole community wishes them a happy and successful married life.

Do you want a big White Leghorn Hat, a Beauty, made up with Georgette Crepe and White Ostrich Feathers or Grass Grain Ribbon, the hat to make you look cool and dainty these hot days? You will find it at

Laura Jones' Millinery Shop, Corner Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Ky.

Also you will find all sizes in White and Black Moline Hats, Beautiful, Airy and Dainty as frost in the early spring. Reasonable, too, in price.

If you wish you can also find that chic little close Traveling Hat that fits the head and contour of your face and holds your hair in place when you are traveling or motoring. Also the Veil that adds so much to any ladies' appearance. Avoid the appearance of the tired woman we all see traveling with nine children hair in wisps of faded grey, hanging half down and dropping behind the ears and over the temples for want of a few hair pins, a close hat and a little close veil that would make a man vow his grandmother was young.

Get the idea—the hat and the veil at

MRS. LAURA JONES

Phone 164

Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Ky.

YOU ARE INVITED

To take advantage of the facilities of this bank in the conduct of your business. To the man who has no bank account or to the one who may be dissatisfied with his present account, we invite you to join the ranks of those who for many years have done their banking business with us.

OPEN A CHECKING ACCOUNT WITH US

It is without cost to you. Your money is absolutely safe. Every time you pay a bill with a check you obtain a receipt. Your canceled checks are returned to you and your bookkeeping is made easier.

WE DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

And can serve you in many ways. If you need money we can lend it to you on interest terms as low as is consistent with safe banking.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN INVESTMENT

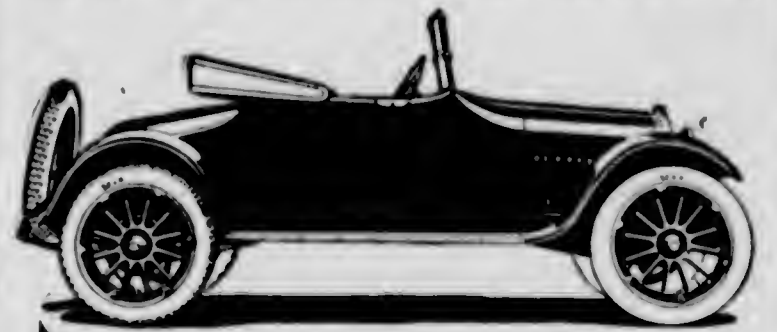
Better see us. The U. S. Government is offering a mighty attractive form of investment these days in U. S. Treasury Savings Certificates in denominations of \$100 and \$1000. These draw interest at the rate of 4.27 per cent if held until maturity. Liberty Bonds, too, may be acquired advantageously now.

See Us About Your Financial Problems.

BEREA NATIONAL BANK



OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 15 TO 25 MILES PER GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 6000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



THIS OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 4 HORSEPOWER OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

THE steadily growing popularity of the Oakland Sensible Six among American farmers, is due, primarily, to the capacity of this well-made car for continuous and economical service. Even in those districts where roads are unimproved and garage facilities are few and far between, the Oakland keeps to its work day after day and month after month, quietly, competently, uninterruptedly. It is a comfortable car, exceedingly roomy and easy-riding; and because of its high ratio of power to weight, its action is brisk and responsive. Only immense manufacturing resources, and a production of unusual magnitude, make possible the very moderate price at which it is sold.

TOURING CAR AND ROADSTER \$1075 F.O.B. DETROIT, MICH.

Boone Tavern Garage

Berea, Ky.

Phone 18

perience in public work. They come to the circuit directly from a conference at Washington, D. C., and their lectures alone will be worth the price of the season ticket.

Classified Advertisements

Wanted—Furnished House for summer term by three adults. Enquire at Citizen office.

PLANTS FOR SALE

Sweet potato, cabbage and tomato plants. Call at Bert Goddington's.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE

Asters, Verbenas, Dwarf Marigolds, Geraniums, etc. Call after 5:30 p. m. D. J. Lewis, 37 Center St. Berea, Ky.

FOUND—A purse, at the Tabernacle, on Commencement. Owner may have it on calling at The Citizen office and paying for this ad.

For Sale—Yellow Jersey cow, 4 years old, giving over 3 gallons of milk a day.—W. J. Blanton. (21-51p)

Lost—A pocket book containing a large sum of money near Wadkins' Hotel. Finder please return to Citizen office.

Wanted—Motormen and Conductors for the Indianapolis City Lines. We teach you the work and offer steady employment. Wages 40c to 45c an hour. Apply or write, Superintendent, Indianapolis Street Railway Company, Room 814 Trac-tion Building, Indianapolis. (41-52)

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEAN & HERNDON REAL ESTATE

We Sell the Earth and the Houses thereon! If you want a home in or around Berea come and see us. We have Some Especially Attractive Bargains in small places around town. Also some good Blue Grass Farms.

Drop in at The Bank and talk it over with us when you are in Berea. If you have property that you want to turn into cash come and list it with us. Our business is to sell it.

Respectfully,

Dean & Herndon

W. F. KIDD

Dealer in

Real Estate

Telephone 68

Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAINT.

BEREA, KY

J. M. COYLE & COMPANY

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S
SUITS, SHOES, HATS
FURNISHINGS

Men's Suits \$20 to \$50 Shoes \$2 to \$17

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.50

Six Months85

Three Months50

Send money by Post-office or Express Money

Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two

cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to

what date your subscription is paid. If it is not

changed within three weeks after renewal, notify

us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we

are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new sub-

scriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly

subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for

one year.

Advertising rates on application.

A PSALM OF LIFE

By William Van Derzee

It matters not just how I die,

Nor when the sands of life are run,

But all important how I live,

And that the Master's will be done.

Each day I live some thread I weave,

Into the fabric of my life,

And each day, too, that fabric grows,

With threads of love or hateful

strife.

What comfort then here as we toil,

Each in his called or chosen field;

The things we do not understand,

When all is well, will be revealed.

Then let me toil and weave the

while,

Until my hour shall come to rest;

Then the assurance shall be mine,

That in this name, I did my best.

WAR RISK INSURANCE

The story that the Government

has made money in War Risk In-

surance is untrue. It is utterly

false. The facts are these: The

premiums paid by Uncle Sam's

fighting men total about \$300,000,000

but much more than \$1,000,000,000

has been allowed in insurance

claims. That is a loss, therefore,

not a profit, of over \$700,000,000

which your government has borne.

Under a special ruling, no matter

how long you have been discharged,

or how long your insurance has

lapsed, or been cancelled, you may

reinsure your war risk (term) in-

surance at any date before July 1,

1920, or within eighteen months

after your discharge, if that be a

later date, by payment of only two

monthly premiums on the amount

of insurance you wish to reinsure,

and a satisfactory statement of

health with the applicant.

If any agent advises you to drop

your insurance, or tells you that

the United States Government in-

surance does not permit reinsur-

ance, or that his company provides

insurance with the same benefits

at a less of even a similar cost,

please send his name and address

and a statement of what he told you

to the Bureau of War Risk In-

surance.

MISS JESSIE SOUTHWICK,

JUNIOR STORY TELLER

The new program of the Radcliffe

Chautauqua this season will have

two members of special interest to

little folks. This part of the pro-

gram will be under the direction of

Miss Jessie Southwick, who has a

splendid reputation as a story-teller,

and excels especially in her platform

before large and varied groups of

children. It is hoped that a large

number of the children in our vicin-

ity will take advantage of the pres-

ence of the Play Director at the

Chautauqua.

SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES

When you need new sewing machine supplies go to the Singer Shop on Short street, in city of Berea, for

**Needles, Oils, Shuttles,
Bands, Bobbins, and the
Little Electric Motors.**

Call in to the shop and see display of this little Motor. You can buy a complete Motor for only \$22.50 on payments; and \$18.50 for cash. Get one for your Sewing Machine this hot summer weather and be sure to take advantage of the 30% discount on New Singer Machines during the balance of this month.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.
A. DANIELSON, Manager.

COST LOWERED BY ADVERTISING

Indianapolis, Ind., June 7.—Adver-

tising reduces the cost to the con-

sumer instead of adding an addi-

tional tax to the article, in the opin-

ion of speakers at today's general

session of the sixteenth annual con-

vention of the Associated Advertis-

ing Clubs of the World, which

opened here yesterday. It was also

pointed out that advertising lifts the

market standard and is an essen-

tial factor in successful distribution

of goods.

"It is entirely wrong to look upon

the expense of advertising as one of

the costs which add to the price,"

declared Joseph French Johnson,

dean of the New York University

School of Commerce.

"Without advertising, large scale

production is absolutely impossible

and large scale production is es-

sential to low prices. Furthermore

advertising sees to it that people

shall get goods of the best quality.

Advertising puts no royal crown on

the head of a humbler."

L. D. H. Weld, manager of the

Commercial Research, Department of

Swift & Company, Chicago, stressed

the importance of thorough analysis

of product and market in planning

sales and advertising campaigns.

"There are still too many people

who believe that advertising is

more or less expensive luxury and

that it is an expense that consumers

must pay for if they buy adver-

tised goods," Mr. Weld said. "Ad-

vertising not only reduces selling

costs by producing a greater demand

for the same expenditure but it also

reduces manufacturing expenses by

making possible large scale produc-

tion, by bringing about a standard-

ization of commodities and by trans-

forming seasonal demands into con-

tinuous and all year demands."

FRANKLIN-BAUGH

One of the prettiest weddings of

the season was solemnized at the

home of the bride's parents, Mr. and

Mrs. John F. Baugh, of Berea, Mon-

day, June 14, at 8:30 o'clock.

The groom, Bascom Franklin,

comes from a very prominent

family of Louisville Falls, N. C. The

bride, Miss Katherine Baugh, is the

only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Baugh,

and is a very attractive and

accomplished young lady. Both are

to be congratulated for their wise

and happy choice, since they are

really prepared for the pleasures

and duties that await them.

The Rev. Jesse G. Baugh, an uncle

of the bride and pastor of the First

Christian Church of Sistersville, W.

Va., performed the ceremony. A

very beautiful ring service was

used. The bride was accompanied

by Mrs. Lewis Hart, of Berea, the

matron of honor, and Miss Ruth

Quinn, of Whitesburg, Tenn., as

bridesmaid. The groom was accom-

panied by his brother, Arthur

Franklin, of Louisville Falls, N. C.

Miss Margaret Hart played the wed-

ding march.

The bride wore a beautiful white

organdie dress with val lace trim-

ming and clusters of forget-me-nots

attached to the sash. The matron

of honor was dressed in blue figured

sateen and the bridesmaid in white

sateen. The groom was attired in

dark blue serge.

The home was beautifully de-

corated with baby rambler roses

and asparagus fern. The nearest

relatives of the bride and a few

close friends were present. After

congratulations, the guests were

served with ice cream and a beau-

tiful wedding cake.

The happy couple left on the

midnight train for the "Land of the

Sky," in western North Carolina,

where they will make their home.

CITIZENS OF BEREA WELCOME

PRESIDENT HUTCHINS

President Hutchins was given a

most cordial welcome to Berea by

the business and professional men

of the village at a banquet in Boone

Tavern last Friday night. About

forty men were present, represent-

ing every business and profession

of the village. An excellent spirit

of the heartiest good will predomi-

nated and no welcome which the

new President has received in

Berea was warmer nor more sin-

cere.

There was a general feeling

among the citizens that since they

had had no opportunity to take

part in the welcome extended to

President Hutchins earlier in the

week, they should make this one

to give expression to the kindly

feeling that they had in their

hearts. There was nothing formal

about the affair. Everyone entered

fully into the spirit of the occa-

sion.

After a splendid three-course

dinner, J. W. Herndon presided. In

his introductory remarks, he as-

sured President Hutchins of their

confidence in him, of the desire of

the citizens of Berea to co-operate

with him and the College, and asked

his help and interest in the affairs

of the village.

He then introduced Mr. John

Welch, Mayor J. L. Gay, Dr. M. M.

Robinson and the Rev. John Cum-

mingham in turn, each of whom

gave brief words of welcome, em-

phasizing the fact that the people

of the village were anxious to do

their part in making the relations

between the College and the vil-

lage most pleasant and mutually

helpful.

President Hutchins then responded

to the addresses, assuring them of

his great appreciation of the wel-

come given him, and the kindly

feeling expressed and the desire

of the citizens to have a part in

the work that is being done by the

school. By his affability and gen-

erality he has won all who have met

him.

The banquet very appropriately

closed with the singing of "Best Be

the Tie," led by Mr. G. H. Felton,

and prayer offered by Prof. E. F. Diz-

ney.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Dizney, Principal

At the regular meeting of the

school board last Saturday night,

some important business was trans-

acted. The organization of the

board resulted in the election of

W. O. Hayes, president; W. E. Far-

ner, secretary.

Thirteen applications were made

for the five remaining vacancies on

the faculty. The following were

elected:

Mrs. Grace Andrews Noble, who

held certificates as teacher in both

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

TO MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL CLUB RAISING PIGS: Pasture for the Pig

Pasture is one of the most important factors in pork production. One should not attempt to raise hogs without making provision for keeping them on good pasture. It is very necessary, if your pig is to make rapid and profitable gains, that you keep it on a good pasture of some kind all the time. Gains in weight, when a pig is on good pasture, cost only one-half to two-thirds as much per pound as when no pasture is provided. The legumes such as alfalfa, red and white clover, sweet clover, etc. are excellent pastures for hogs. Blue grass also is very good.

The legume pasture plants supply the pig with a large amount of protein. You will remember that this food material was discussed in the last letter. Blue grass in the spring and early summer and again in the fall contains a large amount of this growth-producing material—protein, and is practically as good for pasture at these times as the legumes. On the contrary, however, in the middle of the summer, the proportion of protein is small. Consequently, if your pig is on blue grass pasture, it is necessary to use more of some concentrated protein feed, such as tankage, middlings, soy bean meal, etc. For example, 100 pounds of crushed shelled corn and 11 pounds of tankage is a good mixture for pigs on blue grass in midsummer, while 5 to 7 pounds of tankage mixed with 100 pounds of crushed shelled corn would be sufficient if the pigs were on a good legume pasture.

Mineral Matter for the Pig

To make good bone development possible, and this is very necessary, the pig must have plenty of mineral matter in the ration. Certain feeds, such as tankage, skim-milk, clover and alfalfa, contain a large percent of mineral matter. Corn contains very little. Regardless of the kinds of feed being used, however, it is an excellent plan to keep a supply of some mineral mixture in a trough or box where your pig can help itself at any time. A mixture of the following materials is good for this purpose:

- 2 bushels slack coal or charcoal
- 1 bushel wood ashes
- 2 quart slaked lime
- 2 pounds salt
- 4 pounds sulfur

Don't forget that your pig needs a great deal of cool fresh water these hot days. A pig is just like a boy or girl in this respect. If there is no good natural water supply in the pasture or lot where your pig is running, you should put fresh water in a trough for it at least three times a day. Be sure, too, that there is plenty of shade in the pasture. A pig would get very hot lying out in the sun all day, and as a consequence, would not grow so well and you might lose him.

Be sure to keep an accurate account in your record book of the kind and amount of feed that your pig eats.

TO MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL CLUB GROWING CORN:

The corn crop is likely to be a little backward this spring, due to the heavy rains and cool weather, which checked the growth, and in some cases even destroyed the early

plantings of corn. Those who did not have their crop planted before the rains, were somewhat delayed in their plantings by the wet condition of the soil. We can largely overcome this backwardness by giving our crop just the best possible growing conditions from now on. Frequent shallow cultivation to keep the weeds in check will provide this. The killing of weeds is the most important reason for cultivating corn. Weeds rob the corn of the plant food, water and sunshine, which the corn plant must have if it is to make its best growth and yield. Even our best soils have but a limited supply of plant food which the crop can draw on each year. If the weeds get part of this plant food the crop suffers. Give your corn crop a fighting chance by keeping the weeds in check. Kill the weeds while they are small; it's much easier.

Read pages 16 and 17 of Bulletin 537, "How to Grow an Acre of Corn," which will tell you more about cultivation. If you have not received this bulletin, let me know at once, and I will send you a copy.

The first cultivation is sometimes given by going over the whole field soon after planting with a light spike-tooth harrow. If the harrow is light and the teeth are set to slant slightly backward, this method can be safely used on plants three or four inches in height. The advantage of harrowing the whole field is that it kills the young weeds in the rows as well as out of the rows and it also leaves the ground level. Later, cultivation should be shallow and preferably should be done with a cultivator which has many small teeth or shovels. Don't use the old-fashioned double-shovel or hull-tongue plow unless absolutely necessary, as these tend to injure the crop by cutting off many of the feeding roots and also by causing greater evaporation of water from the soil by leaving the ground with deep furrows or ridges. The five-tooth or similar type of harrow will do more effective work and will leave the ground more level. The old-fashioned method of deep tillage is being discarded for the better method of shallow cultivation. Cultivate whenever necessary to kill weeds and also as soon as possible after a rain to break up the crust and leave the surface of the soil fine and loose. Frequent shallow cultivation gets results with corn.

Record Book

It is highly important that you know your cost of production. In order to know this, you should keep an accurate up-to-date record in your record book. Examine your book today and determine if any items are missing.

MAKE YOUR GARDEN WORK

The farmer's garden should be the richest piece of land on the farm, as it is called on to produce more than any other piece of land. This heavy production can only be secured by having a succession planting of crops; that is, as soon as one crop is matured, plant another one in its place; or very often the second crop can be planted between the rows of the first crop. Beans can be planted between rows of early radishes, sugar corn can be planted in the place of early peas, and such planting of beans can be made at intervals of two or

three weeks' time. This will enable the garden to produce its maximum number of crops.

MANY ACRES IDLE BUT FOR POWER UNITS

College of Agriculture Recommends The Use of Big Teams in Farm Work, as Animals Are Plentiful; The Men are Scarce

Lexington, Kentucky, June 11, 1920.—The scarcity of labor means that many acres will be idle this year unless farmers use larger power units in cultivating and caring for the necessary crops. It very often happens that one man and four or five mules can do two and one-half times as much work as one man and two mules. This is especially true in preparing ground for crops where harrowing and packing can be performed in one operation with a larger power unit such as five mules; while just as much labor will be required when using two mules and it will take two and one-half times as long.

FARMERS SHOULD BUILD SILOS

Lexington, Kentucky, June 11, 1920.—Owing to the fact that much of this year's corn crop will be planted late, farmers should figure on how to take care of this crop. If the fall is late, the crop will mature all right; but if we should happen to have an early fall, the man who has a silo that can be filled, can take care of his corn to the best advantage. As a means of building up the fertility of the soil the feeding of livestock and dairying represent the best methods, and in order to successfully handle these lines of farming, the silo becomes of great value. It is rather singular that the farm income from States having a large number of silos is higher than the farm income from Kentucky.

Congress to Blame For High Prices

Cincinnati, O.—Congress should receive the blame for high prices because of its tolerance of large business combinations. B. H. Kroger, President of the Provident Bank, said in an address at Richmond Street Christian Church.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.
Corn—No. 2 white \$2.08, No. 2 yellow \$1.98, No. 3 yellow \$1.94, No. 1 mixed \$1.75, No. 2 mixed \$1.66, No. 3 mixed \$1.55, white ear \$2.02, No. 1 mixed \$2.04.
Soybean—Timothy per ton \$33@42.50, clover mixed \$34@41, clover \$25@32.
Oats—No. 2 white \$1.25@1.26, No. 3 white \$1.24@1.25, No. 2 mixed \$1.21@1.22, No. 3 mixed \$1.19@1.20.
Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.32, No. 3 red \$2.29@2.31.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamer, extras 57c, firsts 52c, seconds 51c, fancy dairy 48c.
Eggs—Extra firsts 30c, firsts 28c, ordinary firsts 27c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over 55c, fowls, 4½ lb and over 30c, under 4½ lb 25c, roosters 17c.

Live Stock.
Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$12.50@15.50, fair to good \$10@12.50, common to fair \$7@10; heifers, good to choice \$13.75@14.50, fair to good \$10@13.75, common to fair \$7@10, canners \$8@9, stock steers \$7.50@11, stock heifers \$7@9.
Calves—Good to choice \$15.50@16, fair to good \$13@15.50, common and large \$7@12.
Sheep—Good to choice \$8@8.50, fair to good \$7@8, common \$2@3, lambs, good to choice \$17@18, fair to good \$16@17.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$15@15.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$15.25, medium \$15.25, common to choice heavy fat hogs \$4@11.50, light shippers \$13.50@13.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9@11.50.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

FEEDING THE CHILD

By C. Houston Goudiss

The French say, "Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are." To this should be added another saying, "Tell me what you are feeding your child, and I will tell you what sort of a man or woman that child will be."

For modern science has demonstrated that proper feeding of children at the kindergarten age determines many of the physical and mental traits that help or handicap throughout life.

The United States Children's Bureau says more than five million American boys and girls now are suffering from malnutrition. A nation-wide investigation conducted by this Government agency has shown that this vast army of tomorrow's citizens is variously afflicted with physical defects and ailments, due chiefly to wrong feeding.

Malnutrition is the blight which today is menacing the most valuable crop this country raises, or ever can raise—its crop of well-fed boys and girls. If they are well fed, they will be healthy and, in turn, become physically fit men and women with capable minds and clean souls, as well as efficient bodies. Without mothers and fathers of this sort, our country cannot progress as it should, in order to develop its ideals and set a standard for other nations. The only road to such human assets is through the child. Do you know that this road is now blocked by malnutrition?

Is this wrong feeding due to any lack of love on the part of the parents? Merely to ask the question is to answer it in the negative. It is due to lack of knowledge; lack of guidance.

There is hardly a mother who wouldn't gladly give her child the right kind and combination of food needed, if she knew!

That is why this article on how to feed the child of 1 to 6 is written. A well-known physician has said: "It is as hard, in my opinion, for a truly healthy body to do or think wrong as for a defective body to do or think right."

Of course, there are exceptions to this. But the practical experience of leading doctors and educators in Boston and New York has proved, beyond a shadow of doubt, that properly fed children not only have better health than those wrongly fed, but also improve in conduct. In many instances, children marked for misbehavior before being richly nourished were noted as admirably behaved after their daily meals had been properly balanced as to necessary food elements and well cooked. Which is proof of the French saying above quoted.

The child of four has come into its world of independent movement. The bud of its young mind is opening into the first flowering of individuality. Whether or not this child is sent to kindergarten for a year—a true influence if it be withheld—this is the period of preparation, not only for the school period to follow, but for its entire life.

The final shaping of most of the child's bony structure takes place at this age. By six years of age, the skeleton is fully formed and cannot be changed except at the cost of much discomfort. Bones need time for growth, hence the child's food cannot be deficient in

this important element if there is to be a sure foundation for the muscles. Teeth, too, are made of lime and other minerals, and are formed at this age—even the permanent ones imbedded in the jaw, which do not come through until later.

Science says that after six years of age the enamel of the teeth ceases to grow. So good teeth depend upon diet and health during this critical period. Teeth prepare food for the stomach. If they rapidly go to pieces, they entail outlay of money at the dentist's, and even then they are unsuited to be vital part they must play.

I have seen the skull of a child that died before the age of six, in which the permanent teeth are improperly formed. Had the child lived, the teeth would have decayed almost as soon as they came thru, because the enamel did not cover the entire surface, and the enamel-making process ceases after that age.

It was insufficient time in the food or an infant illness which had made it impossible for that little body to assimilate these minerals from the food. So in a dramatic fashion was illustrated the truth of the saying that no child-illness leaves the body quite so good as it was originally.

Most mothers know that children's diseases are often followed by poor teeth, bad hearing or eye trouble. The amount of free sugar in the food has also an important bearing on the question of good teeth, as I shall point out later.

The importance of the proper development of the bony structures is evident when you realize that the bones of the jaw, face and head all develop to their mature form during the pre-school age. If they develop improperly, you have a child who breathes through the mouth and is unable to properly chew its food and who later will be an easy prey to pharyngitis and other infections which attack the respiratory passages.

All these factors have an important bearing on the intellectual and moral growth of these pre-school years. The sick or under-developed child cannot be a "good" child—a well-disciplined child.

During this particular period and for several years to come, milk is the best food. It is the one food that supplies almost every essential building material for bone and muscle. It contains enough lime to supply all that is needed by the growing child—more than can be found in any other food and in a more assimilable form.

Of all foods, it supplies the indispensable vitamins in the largest quantity.

Vitamins, you know, are the recently-discovered elements without which children cannot grow or keep strong and healthy. Growups need them, too, but they can get them from raw and cooked vegetables which children of this age cannot digest. Growups also can stand a certain shortage of vitamins, because their bodies have the power to store up vitamins eaten in excess of the amount needed for growth.

The growing bodies of children

need vitamins as much as they need air, water or sleep. Butter and cream abound in vitamins, so the first items in the diet of the kindergarten child should be milk, butter and cream.

In addition to the mineral salts and vitamins, milk contains an ideal combination of the fats which supply heat for the little human house; the sugar which provides energy fuel for its engine, and the proteins which furnish building material for the additions and extensions constantly in course of construction.

A quart of milk a day is the ideal ration, no matter what other food is eaten. Less than a pint should not be allowed, save in those rare instances where a child is pronounced by a competent medical authority to have an antipathy to milk. But this is so seldom encountered that no mother should let her child's apparent distaste for milk prevent her from insisting on its inclusion in the daily menu.

If the child is not fond of this invaluable food in its raw state, it may be given in custards, puddings and junket and in milk cocoa. But the milk should never be allowed to come to a boil, for this changes the form of some of its solids and is apt to produce constipation. And it is imperative that the young body dispose of its waste every day.

In order that this vital function may be easily controlled, and because ripe fruits provide valuable mineral salts for the building of expanding bones and muscle tissue, the child of kindergarten age should eat freely of some ripe fruits.

Not all fruits can be given to children of this age. Bananas should be sparingly used, because they are picked green and ripened by artificial heat. Therefore, they do not contain the food elements found in bananas that ripen on trees. And the fat of the banana is rather hard for the system of the child at this age to assimilate.

Apples, too, must not be given unless they are ripe—then, perhaps, an apple a day is the limit. Orange juice and grapefruit juice and the juice of lemons may be given freely. Risk no hard peaches or green apples, however beautiful their blush. And vary the manner of serving the fruit by boiling or stewing it and making sure the water in which the fruit is stewed is eaten by the child, because the cooking carries most of the mineral salts into the water. Break bread or crackers into the juice or use it for gelatines or custards.

There has been much controversy as to the propriety of feeding raw fruits to children of this age. However, the best medical opinion inclines to the belief that if you are sure the fruit has ripened naturally, fresh fruit is not unsafe, provided it is first carefully washed and the outer skin removed.

Prunes and figs are especially valuable as regulators of the bowels, and medical men are coming more and more to the conclusion that it is better for the child to get the sugar content of his food from fruits and starches than to be fed free sugar in the diet.

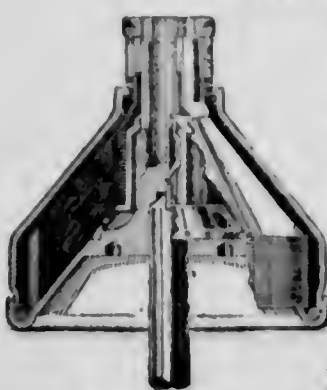
(Continued Next Week)

THE NEW United States Cream Separator WITH DISC BOWL

"Its easy, thorough action is its principal attraction."

GETS ALL OF THE CREAM, ALL OF THE TIME, WITH LESS WORK

THE REASONS: A perfected, self-centering Bowl with fewer and interchangeable, un-numbered discs and Record skimming qualities.



Sectional View of Disc Bowl

Adapted for perfect separation anywhere—north, south, east, west—anytime—winter or summer, morning or night.

Slow speed of only 42 turns per minute for the larger sizes, aided by a simple, but sure speed indicator bell, means great reduction in power required, consequently less work.

Come and see

R. H. CHRISMAN
Berea, Kentucky

To Keep American Ships on the Seas

For the first time since the Civil War we have a real merchant marine. It cost us \$5,000,000,000 to get it.

The farmer, manufacturer, laborer—every American is interested in holding our position on the seas.

As a first step in this direction it is necessary to modify those articles of existing commercial treaties which have operated to thwart the rebuilding of our merchant marine.

By giving the notice of termination for which the several treaties provide.

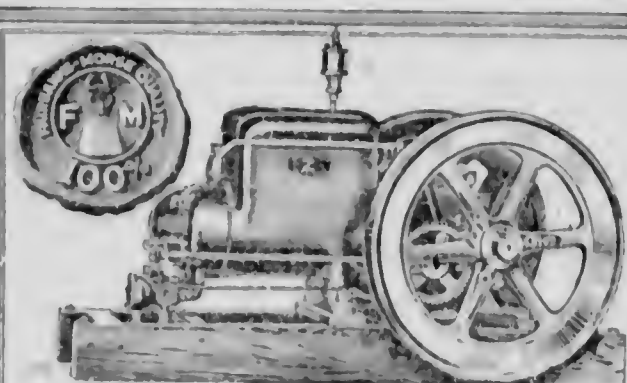
This action is directed in the constructive Shipping Bill now before Congress.

Which declares it to be the policy of the United States "to do whatever may be necessary to develop and encourage" a merchant marine.

This policy deserves the support of every American. Lacking this support the present effort to maintain our merchant marine may suffer the fate of many ineffective attempts of the past.

Send for a copy of "For an American Merchant Marine."

Committee of American Shipbuilders
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY



The "Z" Lives a Long and Useful Life

"Z" Engine endurance is proverbial—it's a lifetime engine. That's because every part liable to wear is case hardened. Push rod rollers—valve stems and cam—contact parts throughout—are made immensely hard by heat treating. They will not wear—nor will they break.

The "Z" has an extra large crankshaft. Not one has ever broken. All "Z" bearings are die cast and removable. Every "Z" part so carefully made that it is absolutely interchangeable. Ample lubrication—positive—well balanced, correct mechanical design—help make the "Z" the "lifetime" farm engine. On the job—dependable—powerful—always.

Other "Z" features are: Runs on kerosene; coal oil, tops, as well as gasoline; built-in Bosch high tension oscillating magnetos; more than rated power; every part interchangeable; clean-cut, efficient design.

Factory Prices

1½ H. P. \$75.00
3 H. P. 125.00
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FREIGHT EXTRA

WELCH'S DEPT. STORE
BEREA, KY.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR JUNE 27

REVIEW: THE NOBLE LIFE OF SAMUEL.

SELECTION FOR READING—1 Sam. 12:1-13.
GOLDEN TEXT—I will teach you the
good and the right way.—1 Sam. 12:3.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—1 Sam. 12:
16-22.
PRIMARILY TOPIC—Samuel as a
Great Man.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—
Strong Points in Samuel's Character.
YOUNG CHILDREN AND ADULT TOPIC—
Samuel's Service to His People.

The method of review must largely
be determined by the teacher and the
grade of the class. For the Junior
and Intermediate grades a good way
will be to make it biographical, center-
ing in Hildon, Eli, Samuel, Eli's
sons, Saul and David. Of course, the
outstanding personality is Samuel.

For the older classes the following
from Peabody's Select Notes is an in-
teresting and profitable method:

"This review, suited to older classes
only, will deal with difficult questions
involved in or suggested by the various
lessons of the quarter, questions that
you may not have had time to
discuss adequately during the quar-
ter. Assign one of these to each stu-
dent, and divide the time evenly
among them. The following list of
topics may prove helpful, but it is
intended to be only suggestive:

Lesson I. How to put religion into
state and national government.

Lesson II. How to utilize better than
we are doing the power of women.

Lesson III. How to bring together
and unite the righteous and brave mi-
nority.

Lesson IV. How to single out and
help the deserving poor.

Lesson V. How to develop the re-
ligious capacities of children.

Lesson VI. How to open the eyes of
parents to their children's faults.

Lesson VII. How to bring to bear
upon public questions the decisive
power of prayer.

Lesson VIII. How to select the best
leaders in church and state.

Lesson IX. How to develop individ-
ual initiative without the loss of dis-
cipline.

Lesson X. How godly men may in-
fluence the progress of affairs.

Lesson XI. How to inspire children
with lofty ideals.

Lesson XII. How to make our lives
serene and fruitful.

A plan which can be adapted to all
grades is the gathering of the main
facts of each lesson and then stating
its leading lesson.

The following are suggestions as to
the leading lessons:

Lesson for April 4. As Jesus joined
the disciples on the way to Emmaus,
so he joins all who are journeying
life's way in sorrow and says, "Tell
me your troubles and perplexities." He
wants us to confide in him.

Lesson for April 11. Deborah's judg-
ship shows that a woman is capable
under God not only of the administra-
tion of justice, but of leading a nation
forth to victory in time of war.

Lesson for April 18. The secret of
Hildon's victory was his faith. The
ground of his faith was God's word.

Lesson for April 25. Because Hildon
forsook country, friends, and her gods
for the true God, she has been accorded
a place of honor in the ancestry of
Christ.

Lesson for May 2. Because Samuel
was given in answer to a mother's
prayer and was dedicated by her to
the Lord's service, the Lord was able
to use him in a large way.

Lesson for May 9. Parental indul-
gence results in the shame and ruin of
both Eli and his sons.

Lesson for May 16. When God's
people repent of their sins and turn
to him for pardon he will not only
forgive, but will fight their battles and
give victory.

Lesson for May 23. When the peo-
ple look their eyes off God, their King,
they desired a man as king in con-
formity to the practice of the heathen
round about.

Lesson for May 30. Because Jona-
than felt the call of God to deliver
his people and waited for God's sign
for him, he was able to go forward
and win a victory in such a way as
to show that God was with him.

Lesson for June 6. Because Saul
disobeyed the command of God, judg-
ment from the hand of God fell upon
him.

Lesson for June 13. God looketh
not on the outward appearance, but on
the heart; his choices are not arbit-
rary.

Lesson for June 20. "The Lord is
my shepherd, I shall not want."

The Supreme Beauty.
Mark well also the splendor of this
idea of salvation. It is not merely
that "safety," to be forgiven sin, to
evade the curse. It is not, vaguely,
"to get to heaven." It is to be con-
formed to the image of the Son. It is
for these poor elements to attain to the
supreme beauty.

Seeing and Judging.
Human nature is so constituted that
all see, and judge better, in the af-
fairs of other men, than in their own.
—Terence.

Every Christian's Refuge

By REV. H. B. SUTCLIFFE
Extension Department, Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago

TEXT—The Lord shall fight for you
and ye shall hold your peace.—Ex. 14:14

Protected from judgment by the
blood of the lamb the people of Israel
were on their way to leave the land
of Egypt. Being pursued by Pharoah
and his army, they found their road led
between impassable mountains until
before them rolled the waters of the Red
sea. It looked as though certain
capture and return to bondage
would be their lot. But Moses,
to comfort and encourage them, speaks, saying:



"Stand still and see the salvation of
the Lord—the Lord shall fight for you
and ye shall hold your peace."

For the Christian today, Egypt and
Pharaoh stand for the world and its
god, Satan. These do not give up vic-
tims without a struggle, and all who
have ever started to leave the world
and be separate unto the Lord have
found the need for just such a deliv-
er as the text speaks of.

A realization of the inefficiency of
the Lord brings a calmness and a
quiet into the soul of one pressed on
every hand by Satan and his hosts,
which nothing else can give. There is
nothing too hard for him for he is the
Almighty One. As easy for him to
open the Red sea as to make it what it
was. As easy for him to remove the
mountains with a word as to make
them with a word. The One who made
the mountains and the sea could do as
he wished with them. Pharaoh and
his army were no more to him than a
few feeble insects upon the face of the
earth. As easy for him to overcome
one as the other. Whatever the ob-
stacle or whatever the might and
power of the opposition makes little
difference to him; he is the Almighty.

It may be asked how it is that so
many of the Lord's people are over-
come and brought back to the world
in bondage again? Because they have
not learned to "stand still" and allow
him to fight for them. We are forever
mistrusting the Lord. Fearful lest he
forget us; we must be up and doing
in order to deliver ourselves. Because
of the legal tendency of our natures
we adopt the world's motto and think
that "the Lord helps those who help
themselves." But the text says, "The
Lord shall fight for you and ye shall
hold your peace." Oh, that we might
learn to "stand still" and allow him to
fight for us; turning the discouraging
and losing battle into a glorious vic-
tory for him and the path of deliv-
erance for ourselves! In these days
when there seems to be such increase
in the power and subtlety of Satan,
and when there seems such danger of
the Christian being drawn back into
the world, there is all the more need
for us to meditate upon the sufficiency
of our God.

Added confidence and peace come to
us as we think of the relationship we
sustain to him. Just as Israel in that
far off day was his special people so
we are today—perhaps closer than
Israel was, for we are in a peculiar
sense his children. When he fights
for us he fights for his own. His love
spurs him on to stand between us and
all our enemies. Over and over in the
Word he reminds us of his everlasting
love. He says, "A mother may forget
her sucking child, yet will I not forget
thee." "I have loved you with an
everlasting love," he tells his people.

Who has not heard of a mother's
love urging her to go on fighting for
her own until the limits of human en-
durance were reached and passed; but
it is conceivable that a mother should
forget her child. It is inconceivable
that he should forget one of his own,
however feeble that one should be,
even as the sucking child.

What a refuge from danger we have
in him. Under his wings there is per-
fect security and safety. When the
hawk approaches the mother hen puts
herself between it and her brood. To
touch the chickens there must be first
the overcoming of the mother hen.
The Psalmist sings in his time of dan-
ger, "Under his wings will I abide." Oh,
my troubled Christian friend, let this
word get into your consciousness and
rest in its sweetness—the Lord shall
fight for you and ye shall hold your
peace.

Satan is expert in arranging circum-
stances before the believer which seem
almost to force that one back into the
world for relief. There appears no
more hope of overcoming than ap-
peared to Israel, hemmed in on that
road before the Red sea. But the sea
did open and Israel did go through
dry shod and Pharaoh was overcome
and his power broken. Let this en-
courage and lighten the tried soul of
the believer. That circumstance that
seems to force you to compromise or
yield to the world would be nothing in
Jesus' hands. Let him fight for you
while you hold your peace. Stand still
(and that is about all we can do any-
way) and he will come in with all his
sufficiency and we will see the salva-
tion of the Lord.

APPEAL SENT TO MOTHERS

HELP TO FIND KIDNAPED COUGH-
LIN CHILD, IS BEING
ASKED.

Parent Collapses After Writing Mes-
sage, Which Is Blotted With Her
Tears—"Surely Someone Will See
and Know My Boy," Mother Says.

Norristown, Pa.—Mothers and chil-
dren throughout the country are ap-
pealed to by Mrs. George H. Coughlin,
mother of 13-months-old Blakeley
Coughlin, who was kidnaped nine days
ago, to help find the babe. When she
concluded writing the appeal, which
was blotted with her tears, the moth-
er collapsed.

"I appeal to every mother and child
in the United States to help us find
my baby," Mrs. Coughlin said. "Sure-
ly someone will see and know my boy."
"If there is a strange child in your
neighborhood, please, oh, please, find
out who he is and where he came from,
for he may be my child."

"Don't be afraid to send informa-
tion to us. I promise harm will come
to no one. All we desire is our boy."
"Even those who took my boy must
and will realize my anxiety, and they
will feel sure that we will keep our
promise if they only will give to us
proof that they have Blakeley safe and
well."

Mrs. Coughlin appended a descrip-
tion of the stolen child, which said he
was 32 inches tall, weighed 30 pounds,
and large, blue eyes and light hair,
and was built stockily for a child of his
age.

He had no defects, she said, and the
only mark was a slight, almost invis-
ible, scar over the right eyelid. He had
four upper and four lower teeth when
he was kidnaped, with two other teeth
about to make their appearance. These
may have come through since.

BEGINNING OF DECLINE

In Prices Is Indicated By Reces-
sions in Dun's Index Number,
Just Issued.

Cincinnati, O.—That the movement
toward price readjustment, which has
recently attracted country-wide atten-
tion, has not been entirely confined to
retail channels, is evidenced by Dun's
Index Number of wholesale quotations.
At \$252.149, the June 1 compilation, as
based on the estimated per capita con-
sumption of each of the many com-
modities included in the record, is only
about one-half of 1 per cent under the
maximum figure of \$263.332 of a month
previous; but the change in the index
number, slight as it is, may mean the
beginning of a gradual, if irregular,
recession to a more natural price ba-
sis. It is significant in this connec-
tion that a larger decline on June 1
was chiefly prevented by the persist-
ent strength of grain prices, and that
market tendencies thus far this month
have been mainly in a downward di-
rection, with lower quotations not in-
frequently named on forward ship-
ments than are ruling on spot deliv-
eries.

Output To Be Halted; Congress Scored

New York.—The Curtiss Airplane
and Motor Corporation claiming three-
fourths of the output of the entire
American aircraft industry, announced
here it virtually would abandon man-
ufacture of commercial planes because
of failure of Congress to protect the
market from dumping of British ma-
chines. Manufacture of airplanes, mo-
tors and accessories at the Buffalo
plant will be stopped before July 1,
and the factory turned over for manu-
facture of other products, it was said.

Retired Physician Killed.

Stonington, Conn.—Dr. Herbert Tet-
low, a retired physician, was shot and
killed at his apartment under circum-
stances which caused police to detain
Mrs. Mabel Kenyon pending investiga-
tion. The woman, admitting it was her
pistol from which the shot was fired,
said the man had killed himself. The
weapon was found in a bureau drawer
at her home where she said she had
placed it after the shooting, returning
immediately to the physician's apart-
ment, according to police.

"Rot in Jail First."

Cincinnati, O.—"I'll rot in jail first,"
declared Mrs. Bertha Tempke, 375
Bain street, to juvenile officers when
they informed her that she must send
her son, Orville Tempke, 14 years old,
to school. Mrs. Tempke was brought
before Juvenile Judge Charles W.
Huffman on a charge of contributing
to juvenile delinquency, and she again
declined to send the boy to school or
to tell the Court where he is at pres-
ent. She was sentenced to serve 30
days in jail.

Kentucky Wheat Crop.

Frankfort, Ky.—Kentucky's wheat
crop promises to be 4,201,000 bushels
less than last year. The crop last year
totaled 12,031,000 bushels. The crop
this year promises to be 5,825,000 bush-
els. The Heisman dry prevails in West-
ern and Southern Kentucky. The aver-
age wheat crop in Kentucky from 1914
to 1918 was 10,314,000 bushels. These
astounding figures were given out by
Commissioner of Agriculture Hanna
and H. E. Bryant, Kentucky Field
Agent of the United States Bureau of
Crop Estimates.



1—Royal Highlanders, who will be known in history as the "Black Watch," part of the 100,000 men accompanying Lord French on recent visits to Ypres. 2—Women in Russian red army going to fight Poles. 3—Old Fort Jefferson at Dry Tortugas, Fla., again brought to light as training ground for U. S. marines.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Republican Convention Adopts Platform After Much Travail in Committee.

LEAGUE PLANK OBSTACLE

Advocates and Opponents Satisfied by
Compromise—Women Get Equal
Voice With Men in Campaign
—Wet Hopes Shriveled—
Affairs in Europe.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

Note—Mechanical exigencies of the
present time, requires that this review
be written by Friday noon. Important
phases of the Republican national con-
vention, notably the nominations for
president and vice president, not hav-
ing yet occurred, they are reserved for
treatment in the general news or in
special articles.

Agreement on the platform was ef-
fectuated in the Republican convention
Thursday night without any of the
fireworks which had been predicted
and anticipated. The pyrotechnics oc-
curred in the committee which framed
the platform and did not reach the
public nor the great body of delegates
excepting through the press. The
League of Nations plank was the great
exciting cause and the difficulty was
to so frame it as to save the faces of
the Republican senators who had taken
such varying attitudes on the question
ever since President Wilson brought
the peace treaty and the league cov-
enant back from Europe. The result
was accomplished in a very adroit
compromise which abuses the adminis-
tration as un-American in its stub-
born insistence upon the league as
framed in Europe, puts on the back all
elements whether reservationists, mild
reservationists or irreconcilables in the
senate majority who opposed the
Wilson league; pledges the party to a
continuation of the policies of Wash-
ington, Jefferson and Monroe and to
an international association which
shall provide international courts, de-
velop international law and secure in-
stant and general international confer-
ence whenever peace shall be threat-
ened.

To many this must look like an in-
dorsement of the principle of a League
of Nations although nothing is said
about mandates nor the duty of Amer-
ica to take part in foreign embolisms.
On the other hand the plank
specifically states that the United
States shall have the right to deter-
mine in advance what is just and fair
without becoming involved as partici-
pant or peacekeeper in foreign quar-
rels. Much of this was gone over in
the senate debates and it always
caused division in the Republican ma-
jority, but at the convention it seemed
to satisfy all parties. Johnson claims
a victory, Lodge claims a victory, oth-
ers who were opposed to both of them
claim victories and everybody is
happy with the opponents hugging
each other today whereas yesterday
they were enemies, with certain "ir-
reconcilables" threatening to bolt the
party. No such an example of the
oil of troubled waters has ever pre-
viously been seen and the master hand
of Elihu Root is said to be the one
that penned the remarkable compro-
mise.

An unique feature of the convention
was the unmarked character of the
delegations. Never, at least
in recent times, has such an as-
semblage of unbossed and un-
branded individuals come together
for the purpose of nominating a can-
didate for president. Many old-timers
who had taken an active part in for-
mer occasions of the kind, were forced
into back seats or were passive on-
lookers from the side lines. New faces
and younger men were everywhere in
evidence. Probably a larger propor-
tion than ever before were unquali-
fied with the game of politics. This fact
prevented the huge body from getting
into customary grooves and made the

problem of prognostication an un-
usually difficult one from the start.

Another feature was the unpre-
cedented number of outsiders and men
from other parties who were on hand
to influence the choice of the conven-
tion. Notable among these were Wil-
liam J. Bryan and William Randolph
Heard, especially the latter, who
seemed to conceive it a patriotic duty
to do all in his power to assist the
Republicans in making a wise selec-
tion.

Women will from now on have an
equal voice with men in planning and
managing Republican campaigns. This
is assured through the adoption by
the convention of the report of the
committee on rules, the chief recom-
mendation of which was that the
executive committee shall have a mem-
bership of fifteen instead of ten as
heretofore. The makeup of the com-
mittee will be seven men, seven wom-
en and the chairman. In addition the
committee will have a woman vice
chairman, ranking next in dignity to
the chairman. There will also be an
assistant secretary who will be a
woman. The women of the majority
got everything they asked for from the
convention notwithstanding the fact
that a strong delegation of their sex
who are opposed to suffrage was on
hand. These latter were disappointed.

The Supreme court's decision up-
holding the prohibition amendment
and the Volstead act came at an op-
portune time to relieve the platform
framers of embarrassment on the
question. The hopes of anti-prohibi-
tionists which went from wet to moist
are now scarcely humid. Their only
recourse is in the election of a con-
gress which will repeal or amend the
Volstead law.

Gov. Edward I. Edwards of New
Jersey, who is making the race for the
Democratic presidential nomination
largely on the question of personal lib-
erty, advocates a nation-wide refer-
endum on the question of prohibition.
He believes that the sentiment of the
people so expressed, will force an
amendment to the law. His conten-
tion is that the act goes too far in
attempting to regulate the habits of
millions of citizens; that it places in
the lawbreaking and criminal class
millions of women all over the coun-
try who make light wines from home-
grown fruits for domestic use and
millions of farmers who make and mat-
ure cider from their own orchards;
that by the prohibition of beverages
of light alcoholic content, it has in-
creased the illicit distillation of harm-
ful liquors to twentyfold their former
production; that many of the agents
of enforcement, both state and fed-
eral, have become either blackmailers
of the lawbreakers or partners in
crime; that it is the main impelling
cause why 2,000,000 men of foreign
birth have returned to their native
lands and that it menaces the whole
industrial fabric, and millions of work-
ers are filled with resentment on ac-
count of the invasion of their personal
liberties.

The New Jersey executive attacks
the law on several other counts and
one easily discerns that the question
is going to cut a much larger figure
at San Francisco than it has at Chi-
cago. In the Republican convention
the only entry similar to Governor Ed-
wards was Senator Francis of Mary-
land, and he never had a chance, for
at no time was there any prospect of a
wet track.

German elections which were relied
upon to settle the political atmos-
phere and clarify the immediate course
of government in that country, appar-
ently have failed of effect. The re-
sult seems to be of the nature of a
stalemate, and while President Ebert
appears to have pulled through by a
small majority the coalition govern-
ment which he heads is so beset by
the right and left opposition that par-
liamentary chaos is almost inevitable.
Ebert and the forces nearest to him
are moderate socialists. The opposi-
tion of the right contains, under vari-
ous party names and shades of polit-
ical belief, the democrats, reaction-
aries, limited monarchists and uphold-
ers of the old regime. The left con-
tains the independent socialists and
all the more radical representation.
The government, endeavoring to steer
a middle course and yet an ultra-lib-
eral one for Germany between these

irreconcilable elements, will be in a
difficult position.

Indications are that the coalition
will be obliged to continue at the helm
in order to make an appearance of
stable government before the allied
powers which will meet at the Spa
conference to settle the amount of
German reparations and other impor-
tant questions. After that confer-
ence new elections appear to be a
necessity to remove the ambiguous
complexion of German affairs. One
seemingly bright ray from the recent
elections was the small vote polled
by the party of the extreme left—the
communists or German Bolsheviks as
they properly may be termed. This
happy result, however, was somewhat
vitiated by the extremely heavy vote
polled by the Independent socialists
who undoubtedly number in their
ranks many extreme radicals.

The Spa conference at the insis-
tence of Germans and Italians and in
the hope that the United States will
send a representative, has been pos-
tponed until July 5. One of Germany's
big protests at the conference, aside
from the reparations bill, will be
against reimbursing the allied nations
for the expenses of the armies of oc-
cupation and of the several control
commissions. These expenses are said
to amount to upward of 100,000,000
marks or normally about \$25,000,000
a day. If the conference can be con-
vinced that German resources will
stand this big sum in addition to the
huge reparations, the money will be
very acceptable in lightening the mili-
tary budgets of England, France, and
even the United States, unless our al-
truism prevents the acceptance of a
portion of it.

In spite of the uncertain political
situation in Germany, the problems
with which the Spa conference will
wrestle, the state of affairs in Russia
and in the near and far East, a note
of distinct optimism comes from Eng-
land and from sources close to Prime
Minister Lloyd George. The word is
that the whole world is settling down
and that nations gradually are return-
ing to sanity. Ireland is said to show
definite signs of returning to peace on
a basis of permanent connection with
the British empire; Egypt is ready to
abandon its claim to complete inde-
pendence and to accept a progressive
constitution; pan-Moslem agitation in
India is said to be dying down and
the Turkish situation is clearing. In
this optimistic condition of mind it
is impossible to say to what extent the
wish fathers the thought. But if Eng-
lish problems really are clearing it
argues well for improved conditions
all around. That the principal coun-
tries of Europe are achieving a better
basis, materially at least, is evident
in increased production, more ship-
ments to the United States and a
slight amelioration of exchange con-
ditions. Past history has shown France
and England at least, to be wonder-
ful in the come-back sense.

Reports of operations on the long
battle line of the Poles and Russian
Bolshevik extending from a point
north of Dvinsk on the Latvian fron-
tier to the Niester River and the Rou-
manian border, show a series of at-
tacks and counters with the net result
somewhat in favor of the Poles. Their
campaign is strengthened by the fact
that they are more than holding their
own. Moscow admits an additional
reverse suffered by the Bolsheviks near
Perekop at the neck of the Crimean
peninsula, but claims to have recov-
ered some of the lost ground.

Turkish nationalist forces defeated
government troops and advanced to
within five and a half miles of Ismid,
which caused the British to close the
Gulf of Ismid which controls the ap-
proach to Constantinople of all craft
from the Black sea. American wom-
en relief workers who recently evac-
uated the Caucasus to escape being
caught in the red drive are returning
to Batoum. Hopes are entertained for
the resumption on a limited scale of
relief work in Armenia, which country
is reported to be combating the inter-
ior Bolshevik movement. Fighting
against the French in Cilicia has
stopped in accordance with an armis-
tice pact. The French troops evacu-
ated Thrace where the nationalists,
the Turkish government and the Bul-
garians are uniting to oppose Greek
occupation.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Herd

Herd, June 11.—The farmers of this vicinity have finished planting corn.—The Misses Myrtle and Icy Farmer and Jewell McGeorge attended church at Liberty last Sunday.—A. G. Frost, who has been employed at Hamilton, D., is with home folks.—Fred Hamilton, of Mildred, and Ray Moore of Tyner, visited Thessie Flanery last Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Jewell McGeorge visited Misses Myrtle and Icy Farmer last Saturday night and Sunday.—Ralph Farmer, of Georgetown, was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Farmer a few days last week.—Mrs. Lucy Peirson and daughters, Ruth and Mildred, of Green Hall, were visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Farmer, last Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Amyx, Mrs. Sarah Amyx and daughter, Laura, of Egypt, spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Farmer.—Mrs. Lena Simpson spent last Monday with Mrs. Mary Farmer.

Carico

Carico, June 11.—Gilbert Reynolds is planning to start today to visit his daughter at London, Mrs. Abbie Hamae.—The meeting at Flat Top was well attended Sunday.—Mrs. Rosa Roberts is visiting relatives of this place. She is planning to start for her home in Tulsa, Okla., on the 18th.—The Rev. M. J. Woods and wife took dinner with S. R. Roberts, Sunday.—Crops are looking fine.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. David Lear, a fine boy, the 11th.—All the farmers are about over their corn the first time.—Ed. Watton is back on a furlough.—Ed. Watton will teach our school again this fall. Ed is a fine teacher.—Uncle Gilbert Reynolds dug the largest bunch of ginseng that has been dug here for years, on last Friday.

Kirby Knob

Kirby Knob, June 11.—The Rev. Lewis Van Winkle filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday. Services were also held Saturday night.—The heavy rains of last week did much damage in this section; they not only washed off the crops, but also took the soil from the hillsides, washing out fences and tearing up roads.—Eldon Baker and his sister, Myrtle, who recently moved to Panola, visited at Win Kirby's and attended church Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Click and children spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Bob Smith.—Many of this community attended Berea Commencement June 9th.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Click and children, Roy Click and Bertha Powell, were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Johnson, Sunday.—Herbert Click attended church at Dowsley Fork last Sunday night.—Willie Engle, who has been in Battle Creek, Mich., for a few months, is expected home soon.—Miss Sadie Powell, who has been in Battle Creek for some time is expected to return and teach the home school.—J. A. Lane spent last week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. R. Click.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, June 11.—Most of the farmers are over their corn the first time. Corn looks moderately well. The wheat crop has come out and looks fine; but the wheat is most too thin on the ground.—Married Thursday, Mrs. A. L. Privett to Thomas Parrell.—Almost all the hospital folks are jaking their vacation now.—The C. E. meeting was well attended Friday night with Mary Hayes as leader. The subject was, "The Word of God, and What It Will do for Those Who Obey It."—Dr. Godby and Miss Allen and the nurse paid Mrs. Mary Bingham a pleasant call last Saturday evening. All like Dr. Godby like as a doctor, for he seems to be a fine Christian man.—Goods of all kinds seem to be on the downward trend at present.—Miss Myrtle Huley is visiting Miss Dora Hayes this week.

Miss Lola Bingham, Miss Eugenia Hayes and Lem Godby were invited to the hospital for supper one night last week and report a fine time. They are all graduates from the eighth grade.

MADISON COUNTY

Kingston

Kingston, June 11.—A good many from here attended Commencement exercises at Berea last Wednesday.—Mumby Will and family, of Trenton, N. J., visited at the home of their sister, Mrs. J. M. Terrill last week.—Lawrence Powell and R. S. Mainous attended Pilot Knob Lodge last Saturday.—Mrs. Gilbert Hibbard just returned Saturday from a visit with relatives and friends in Clay County.—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Mainous visited in Berea Sunday.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, June 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Anderson gave the young folks a social a few nights ago. All there seemed to have a nice time. Games were played and delightful refreshments served.—Several people saw the two airplanes which passed over last Wednesday evening. Led Campbell with the aid of a field glass, could read the letters "U. S. A." on the planes.—Most everyone from here were at Berea Commencement last Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Casper Marlin and little daughter, Ruby, of Mt. Vernon, spent Tuesday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ogg.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kimball has been suffering from a nail wound in his foot.—Corn planting and tobacco setting is almost over now.—Misses Jewell and Lillie Ogg, accompanied by a party of Berea friends, report a "mammoth time" at Mammoth Cave last week.

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, June 11.—Miss Anna Wallace, of Berea, spent Sunday with home folks.—Miss Effie Estridge of London is visiting Miss Fannie Kidd. Miss Kidd will accompany her home this week for a short visit.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Hyland and children of Richmond, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chester Elkin yesterday.—Misses Grace and Dora Gentry spent this last week-end visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tucker, of Bohtown.—Mrs. J. W. Weaver is sick.—Almost everybody in this community have their tobacco set.

Bobtown

Bobtown, June 7.—The pie supper at the school house Saturday night was fine. Several pies brought \$30.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Powell of Doyle were visiting their daughter, Mrs. Cecil Hendrix Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Roseanne Whitlock were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jim Neely Sunday.—Mrs. Frank Bordette and daughter were visiting Mrs. Ada Cornelson Sunday night.—E. P. Henge made a flying trip to Dowsley Fork last week.—Mrs. Nannie Henge took dinner with Mrs. Maggie Burns Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Mat Baker, of Big Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Millard Campbell of Kirksville.—Mrs. Susan Burns' daughter and son from Ohio were visiting Mrs. Joe Leekmore Sunday.—Several of this place are planning to attend the Commencement at Berea Wednesday.

College Hill

College Hill, June 11.—Owing to the good season, farmers are all through setting tobacco.—Ray Caldwell, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting his mother, Mrs. W. B. Freeman.—Thomas Jewell, who was burned so badly is not doing any good.—Miss Carrie Ginter and Dudley Berryman, both of College Hill, were quietly married Thursday. We wish them much success and joy through life.—Matt Moore and a crowd of young folks from Waco returned over to Garrard County last Sunday and all enjoyed an afternoon party at the home of Mr. Kelly. Oscar L. Baumgaugh, of Winchester was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baumgaugh, last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs.

Kimber Jones and Mr. and Mrs. John Turpin, of Brassfield, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. C. Moore one day last week. They all enjoyed the day fishing and boat-riding.—Leonard Osburne has been very poorly, but is reported to be some better.—W. B. Smith, of Richmond, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Moore.—W. A. Williams made a business trip to Lexington last week.—Coleman Griggs and his brother, William, of Union City, were visiting this place Sunday.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, June 11.—At present, there seems to be a pause in the midst of the agricultural activities of this section. Corn and tobacco being the principal crops, the hull comes in on corn because of its having had the second working, is not suffering; and tobacco, not yet well grounded since setting, is not ready to cultivate. Meanwhile, fishing expeditions, fox chasing and other pastimes as visiting and dining are the order of the day.—Quite a number of young people from this section attended a Holy Roller meeting at Mulberry Springs, Sunday, June 13.—Prof. and Mrs. E. F. Dizney, Misses Helen Dizney and Lucy Smith, of Pennsylvania, an alumni of Berea College, were dinner guests at the home of L. J. Flanery Saturday, June 12. The menu consisted of roast turkey and dressing, ham, new potatoes and peas, corn, black and white cake, fried plumade, etc.—C. C. Flanery, a graduate of the University of Illinois, is spending his vacation with his parents at Ridge Crest Farm.—Wm. Ballinger of Wilkie, visited friends in this section the past week-end.—Frances Sproule, a graduate of the Academy Department of Berea College, who has been at the home of John Johnson during the spring term of school, left for Chicago, Sunday.—The prospects for abundant crops of fruit and vegetables are very promising in this section.—A number of families in this section whose opportunities for reading matter is limited, have been made happy by a consignment of papers and magazines contributed by Berea friends.

M. B. Flanery and Floyd Kelly visited L. J. Flanery, Sunday.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, June 11.—Mrs. E. F. Holloway is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William Davis.—James Bratcher and Mrs. Brown are spending a few days in Indiana.—W. A. Johnson took a prisoner to Ohio, Thursday, and while there, was the guest of H. N. Mitchell.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gabbard are made happy by the arrival of a girl.—Stephen House of Red House, and two sons spent Sunday with relatives here.—Crops are looking fine.—Mrs. Patricia Stephens of Lexington sold her land here to Berea College.—Mrs. Joe Adams and children, of Denver, Col., are making an extended visit with Mrs. G. E. Anderson.—Deputy Sheriff W. A. Johnson arrested G. Riddle and George Medlock, of Rockcastle County, Sunday, June 6, for having in their possession ten quarts of moonshine. They were taken before the court and each was fined \$50 and costs.—Charles Click was in Richmond June 9, on business.—Kenneth and Lewis Richardson are spending their vacation with their mother at Hamilton, G.—Mrs. William Anderson will teach our school this year.—Muri Johnson and Mrs. Carl Bratcher were the guests of Nannie Johnson Saturday.

Bark Road

Bark Road, June 7.—People in this community are very busy setting tobacco.—Willie Linn and family, Mrs. Sarah Campbell, and Carlo Linstorf and family were the guests of James Deay last Sunday.—Brother Freeman preached at the Christian Church at Dowsley Sunday with large attendance.—Sunday-school is progressing nicely.—Daniel Kindred attended the trustees' meeting at Richmond Saturday.—Sarah Campbell is visiting her daughter, Katie Linn.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Wildie

Wildie, June 11.—There were several from here attended Commencement at Berea, Wednesday.—The Wildie girls who have been in school at Berea are back home again. We are very glad to have them with us again.—There was a good number at our Sunday-school Sunday.—Miss Argie Dotson was visiting relatives in Berea the latter part of last week.—James Coffey is home from Dayton, D., but will return in a few days.—B. H. Parsons bought an automobile from Cliff Mullins last week.

Conway

Conway, June 15.—The farmers are plowing their corn and tobacco, and their wives are canning strawberries.—Dr. Bartlett, of Berea, was

called to the home of J. M. Bailey, last week to see Mrs. Bailey's father, W. E. Minter, who was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism; he is better now.—Married, June 7th at Richmond, Mrs. Gertrude Blee of Conway, to Mr. Marion Barwood, of Dayton, Ohio. They left here Wednesday for Dayton, where they will spend a few days at the home of Mr. Barwood; then they will leave for the West. They plan to make their home in Oregon.—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Kidd and Miss Lottie Dalton motored to Mt. Vernon Saturday evening.—James Taylor of Snider, attended singing at Dowsley Sunday afternoon. Come again, Mr. Taylor, as the class needs your help.—J. M. Bailey has sold his Maxwell car.—Mrs. Troy Bailey is ill. Dr. Bartlett is the attending physician.—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Powell visited Mrs. Powell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith, Sunday.—J. H. Lambert, of Boone, sold part of his land last week for \$140 per acre. He sold a tract including the store and residence.—Mr. Van Winkle of Berea, passed through Conway yesterday, selling cream separators.

Rockford

Rockford, June 7.—We are still having lots of rain and farmers are getting behind with their work; very few are done planting corn. Tobacco setting has been the go for a few days.—Robert Abney was in this neighborhood today.—W. C. Viers and others have gone to Nicholasville on business.—The Dixie Highway has been resurveyed and work is expected to begin soon.—The Memorial Day at Scaffold Lane last Sunday was one to be long remembered; good speaking, good singing, good behavior, plenty to eat and a large crowd.

Goochland

Goochland, June 11.—Pete Gabbard and Harlin Moore have gone to Hamilton, D., to work this summer.—The regular meeting at Sycamore is on the fourth Saturday and Sunday in June. Everybody is invited to attend.—A. P. Gabbard spent several days on Brindle Ridge in Rockcastle County recently.—John Deoley sold his horse one day last week. One was overheated and died on the way.—Some clever person borrowed a thirty-gallon kettle from Mrs. Mary B. Gabbard a few nights ago. It is always best to ask permission of the owner before any borrowing is done.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Conkling

Conkling, June 11.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Will Callahan, on May 28, a daughter named Maggie Alice.—Grant Taylor is improving slowly.—Mrs. Julia Taylor has come to live with her father-in-law, E. V. Taylor.—Lucian Thomas returned from Chicago, Saturday.—J. W. Anderson left Thursday for his regular appointment at Liberty in Estill County.—Several from this place attended the Holy Roller meeting at Seaville, Sunday.—We had a good rain here Friday, which was badly needed.—Mrs. Eliza McGallum, who is staying with her father, visited home folks Thursday and Friday of last week.

Travellers Rest

Travellers Rest, June 7.—Rev. G. S. Watson filled his regular appointment here Saturday night but could not be here Sunday owing to the fact that he was called to Heidelberg to preach the funeral of Dr. Lee Gibson who was killed early Saturday morning by a train. Everyone was sorry to hear of this sad accident.—Miss Ella Bohner and Mrs. Vina Herd made a business trip to Paducah Tuesday.—Kenneth McGallum returned home from Richmond Saturday where he had been attending school. He was accompanied by one of his schoolmates, Elms Hovey who will spend a few days with him.—The children of Mr. and Mrs. Press Gabbard, both deceased, will be taken to the Old Fellows' Orphan Home at Lexington today/Monday.

A good many from here attended the baptizing and Holy Roller services at Chiffy Sunday.—Frank Herd is suffering from a paralytic stroke. He has regained his speech.—Emma E. McGallum was hired Saturday to teach the Travellers' Rest school.

ESTILL COUNTY

Witt

Witt, June 7.—Mrs. Homer Arvine died May 26 after an illness of several months. She was a kind and loving woman and was loved by all who knew her. She leaves her husband, two daughters and one son, one brother, several relatives and a host of friends. She was laid to rest in the Gurn burying ground.—Miss Maud Wilson, of Paint Lick is visiting friends and relatives at this place.—Mrs. Jessie McGeorge, who has been very sick for the past two weeks is better.—Rev. Bonnie, of Waco, filled his regular appointment at Wiscanautown, Sunday.

Student Nurses Wanted!

THE ROBINSON HOSPITAL (INC.) AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, at Berea, Ky., offers a three years' course of instruction which leads to graduation. The graduates from this institution are eligible for examination by the State Board of Nurses' Examiners, and for registration. The course of training and study fulfills all the requirements of the laws of the State. Applicants must have completed the Eighth Grade and one year's High School, or its equivalent.

Uniforms and text books are furnished by the Institution without cost to the students. Students are also given board and lodging and necessary laundry of uniforms. Each student nurse also receives an allowance of \$120 per year for her necessary expenses. This allowance is given in monthly installments of \$10 each.

Plans are under way for additional building that will double the present capacity of the Institution for caring for patients and training nurses.

Places are now open for ten more young women who desire to take up the work.

For particulars address

IDA M. JONES, R. N., Superintendent

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, June 11.—The farmers over the county are making things happen on their farms this year. They are doing all they can to bring down the H. C. L.—A new pipe line has just been completed from here to Fincastle, which conveys the oil from the new wells in the vicinity of Fincastle.—Quite a number of good producing wells were brought in near Mahoney last week.—The Lee County Board of Supervisors adjourned Saturday, after being in session twenty-two days. The taxes raised in this county were \$895,687, when the State Tax Commission only asked for \$800,000. This was brought about by adding on omitted lists and some raises on real estate.—E. G. King was drowned in the river here Saturday at 3:30 o'clock, while in bathing with a crowd of young boys; he could not swim and went beyond his depth. When the older men got him out, which was about two hours later, he could not be brought to life. The boy was 18 years of age and lived in Indiana.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, June 11.—Mrs. Annie Clark and children visited J. T. Clark, week before last.—Mr. and Mrs. Andy Matlock visited J. B. Croach last Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Campbell and the Rev. Edward Lawson, from Kirksville, were at Sherman Robinson's last Sunday.—Mrs. Sam Davis gave the young folks a social Friday night and everyone had a most enjoyable time.—Misses Parks and Thomas of Richmond were guests of Mrs. Sam Davis last week.—Miss Elizabeth Croach, who has been ill, is better.—Mr. and Mrs. Jennings Mosser visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles at Hyattsville Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hickman and Lena Ramsey, of Richmond, Ind., visited Mrs. Bess Robinson one day, week before last.—Miss Thelma Robinson visited Mrs. Campbell at Kirksville last week.—Miss Bessie Clark visited Mrs. Elizabeth Croach Sunday afternoon.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, June 5.—We have been having some heavy rains during the last six days and it has done a considerable damage to the freshly plowed corn land; but the tobacco growers have been delighted with the season and many have finished setting their crops.—J. R. Bingham, of Gray Hawk, was here one day last week on business.—J. W. Wilder, who recently moved to Indiana, is here this week on business.—Mrs. Martha Rice is the guest of Mrs. Sophia Smith this week.—Larkin Pennington and Isaac Howard have gone to Hamilton in search of employment.

Sherman Robinson's last Sunday week.—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hounshell visited Mr. and Mrs. Foley at Hackberry, Saturday night and Sunday.

Poor Father.

Marion is eleven years old and thinks that she is old enough to stop having her hair bobbed and let it grow out and be braided as do the other little girls in her class. But her mother has different ideas. So, of course, there is an argument every time hair cutting time arrives. Last time mother brought forth a new argument. "I want your hair to be pretty and thick when you grow up," she said, "and there is nothing which makes your hair grow better than to cut it often." Marion's eyes opened wide. "Then why don't you begin it on father?" she said. "He says himself that he is getting bald."

BRING THEIR OWN WELCOME

Robin and Dandelion Loved by Children Throughout the World, and Eagerly Looked For.

Someone has said that the dandelion is preeminently the children's flower, for it grows all over the world and is known and loved by the little ones of every nation. The robin holds the same place in the affection of the children of this country, his arrival in the spring being eagerly looked for by them. And yet a charming woman asked recently while listening to a song sparrow and a white throat, "Does a robin sing, too?" Think of all she has lost—at dawn, at twilight and in the summer showers! Poor city dweller.

And that reminds me of an incident in a railroad yard in Michigan. A pair of robins built their nest in a freight car, and just as the brood was hatched the order came to send the car on to Chicago. The yardmen, after consultation, telegraphed the situation to headquarters, and the order came instantly back to sidetrack the car till the babies were able to leave the nest. The men at both ends of the line were country boys, without doubt.

Our own particular robins are back in full feather, fat, red and saucy as ever. We miss the one who always hopped instead of running, on account of some injury in his youth, and who was here every summer for four years.—Chicago Daily News.

ECUADOR HAS FEW SCHOOLS

Colleges in South American Country Out of All Proportion to Primary Institutions.

If the proportion of whites in the population of a country is to be taken as an indication of its intellectual status, then one might fairly expect only a very moderate intellectual achievement from Ecuador. One of the smallest of Andean countries, with its few mountain towns linked with the rest of the world practically not otherwise than through its one important seaport, its entire population is only about 1½ million, and of this number all are Indians and blacks excepting the four hundred thousand of mixed origin and a mere one hundred thousand whites.

At best, the twelve hundred primary schools, with a nominal attendance of eighty thousand, do not begin to account for all the children of school age, and the thirty or forty secondary schools have to do with no more than forty-five hundred pupils, all told. Like all Andean countries, however, Ecuador gives preference to all who assume to follow a professional career, and for higher instruction she counts the three universities of Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca, with six provincial schools of trades and professions.

Officers Copy d'Annunzio. Outfitted d'Annunzio's hold head has set the fashion for the officers of his little army in France, many of whom have shaved their beards and are endeavoring to grow moustache. Vandyske sends us copies of the poet's chin moustache.

The Flume exhibitors have adopted the craze with greater zeal than other bronzes and call themselves "Iron Heads." Youthful officers in their teens and early twenties have shaved their heads and are wearing little pointed beards in an effort to look as much like the poet as they can.

Mixed uniforms of French horizon blue and Italian gray green are worn by d'Annunzio's men with great pride.

No Imitations for Her.

A young physician took his best girl to a local picture house. Advertisements were being thrown on the screen, among them this one: "Make them happy with a photograph of yourself at Christmas. Our shop, etc." The young man turned to his girl with the facetious remark, "Would a photo of me make you happy?" She shook her head. "I don't like imitations," she pouted. "I'm used to receiving real things."

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